

COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"The ground on which this Corruption is defended is most curious. It is necessary, say those who justify the existence of a corrupt venal Representation, that *property and influence should be represented*. What is meant by this I know not; are not property and influence represented by both the King and the Aristocracy? But mind what these ingenious knaves would add to the natural influence of the different branches of our constitution; they would, on that *natural influence*, engraft a *pur-chased, venal, and corrupt influence*, not sanctioned by the constitution, absolutely hostile to its existence. All wealthy men have a natural influence over every man who has not leisure or inclination to mix in the discussion of political subjects. This necessary and unavoidable influence no poor man grudges to the rich; it is a consequence which naturally arises out of the condition of society. But although the poor man grudges not *this* influence, it goes to his very heart to see the children of the corrupt and venal electors of some paltry Borough provided for by places, while his own children are doomed to the workhouse."—MR. MALLETT'S Speech at the Middlesex Meeting.

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SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.—This battle, the particulars of which will be found in the Official Dispatches, inserted below, appears, from those dispatches, to have been not less hard-fought on the side of the French, than it was glorious, in its result, to the English army and its Commander. We have here another proof (if such proof had been wanted) of the decided superiority of English over French troops, and, of course, an additional ground of confidence, that, if the battle should, at last, be to be fought here; if the independence of England should be to be fought for upon English ground, we shall, though we were to be inferior in numbers and experience, finally succeed in expelling the enemy.—There has been great loss, on our side, in this battle; and, such loss we are not well able to spare; but, the *glory*, if all things be correctly stated, and if it should hereafter appear, that we *pursue* the enemy, does, in my estimation, far exceed the loss. Sir Arthur Wellesley, if all be truly stated, has *risked* much, and, while so doing, has certainly not been under the governance of that, almost *supernatural circumspection*, for acting upon which certain commanders appear, in a recent case, to have been much applauded; but, for my part, as far as I can judge of the matter, the risk was proper; it appearing to have been one of those cases where *to risk was to be prudent*.—There is, however, besides the loss of valuable lives, something, belonging to this battle, to lament; and that is, the ground for *dispute as to comparative strength*, which is left by the dispatches of sir Arthur Wellesley. I had to complain of this gentleman before upon this same ground. The

exaggerations and diminutions upon occasions of this sort, the direct contradictions which the opposite accounts contain, are so common and so notorious, that, to say the truth, little reliance is to be placed in official accounts of a battle. Since, therefore, we had gained a triumph, and *taken some cannon and standards*; since we had these *proofs* of victory to produce, it was above all things desirable, that, if *the fact was so*, we should have been furnished with a detailed statement of *the enemy's superiority of numbers*.—Sir Arthur Wellesley says that the army under him had to fight with "more than double its numbers." It is, therefore, particularly to be regretted, that he has no where stated what the force of the enemy was; that he has no where furnished us with the means of judging of the amount of that force; that he has no where stated the amount of the Spanish force, nor afforded us any means of judging thereof; that he has not even given us one single phrase, by which we can be led to judge of the amount of his own force. The news-papers state without the least hesitation, that the French army consisted of forty or forty four thousand men, that the English army consisted of twenty thousand, which twenty thousand beat the said forty thousand, the Spanish army not having had the smallest share in the battle; and, upon the supposition of these numbers being correct, Sir Arthur confirms this very flattering statement; for, in speaking of the battle, he calls it, "this long and hard-fought action with *more than double our numbers*."—Now, I must confess, though very reluctantly, that all this does not give me satisfaction. The Morning Chronicle says:—"Whatever may be the value of the ultimate advantages to which it may lead, it is with heartfelt

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"joy and pride that we congratulate the country upon the accession of glory which it has derived from a victory which will be for ever memorable on its annals. Sir Arthur Wellesley has in many instances eminently distinguished himself as a general, and had he done nothing before, his brilliant conduct on the late occasion would entitle him to rank in the *first Order of British Heroes*. And such an army! Oh! that we could erect a monument to every man that fell; that we had palms and crowns, wealth and honours to bestow upon each survivor. But the *immortals* need no record of their fame, and so long as the English heart beats high at the recollection of devoted patriotism, *holy* zeal, and unconquered and unconquerable valour, it will require no better passport to its affections, than *I was in the battle of Talavera*."

—I will not say any thing about "*holy* zeal," which phrase I rather dislike, as savouring a little of the wildish; but, for the rest, I cordially agree in the sentiments of the Morning Chronicle; but, then, this agreement has for its indispensable condition, that, the French army *had the advantage in point of numbers*; and that they were in fact driven from the field of battle.—It has been the constant practice of our news-papers, when a battle with the French was in expectation, to represent the force of the French as being very much *inferior* to the force expected to engage with it, whether belonging to ourselves or our allies, and, after a battle, it has been a practice not less constant, to represent the French force as being greatly *superior* in numbers to the force against which it had fought. I know of no exception; of not one solitary instance, wherein this has not been the case. It is not more than fourteen days ago, that the ministerial papers stated the amount of the Spanish army, *ready to co-operate with ours*, at 87,000 men; our own army they stated at 28,000, with sir Arthur Wellesley; while, the French army they reduced almost to nothing, or, at least, they spoke of it in a way to induce the public to believe, that it was quite unable to face the joint force, which we and the Spaniards had to bring against it. How, then, are we to account for the increase, the sudden increase, of the French force? How are we to account for this total reverse of circumstances, as to relative force, in so short a time?—But, is there not something awkward; something

very defective (not to give it any more pointed epithet) with respect to the *Spanish* force? That force must have consisted of, at least, 40 or 50 thousand men, which, joined to our 20 thousand, gave the allied army so decided a superiority over that of the French, that to talk of the "*glory*" of the victory must be ridiculous, unless the Spanish force *did not act*, did not come into the battle. Sir Arthur Wellesley says, "Your Lordship will observe, that the *attacks* of the enemy were principally, if not *entirely*, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander-in-Chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them, *which were engaged*, did their duty; but the ground, which they occupied, was so important, and in front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us."

—This passage is, to me, totally incomprehensible. Let us see a little how the thing stands. The Spanish army were upon the *right* of the line; and, besides this, the Spanish infantry did, it seems, form two lines in the rear of the English army. The fact is, that sir Arthur's description of the position previous to the battle is not to be understood by any one, who was not there; and, all we distinctly know from his dispatch, is, that there was a Spanish army present, which was *not attacked*, and a very small part indeed of which was engaged. Well, now, how came it to be so? "The ground they occupied was so important, and its front so difficult, that he did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement while he was engaged." Bless us! How is this? Why were they placed, then, in such a "*difficult*" front? And, how could the ground be of importance in any way except that of being conducive to the defeat of the enemy? What, here are two wings of an army drawn up for battle; the left wing is attacked by the *whole* of the enemy's force; it is attacked by the whole, mind, or else away goes the statement about *double our force*;—the left wing is attacked by the *whole* of the enemy's force, *double* in number to that of our left wing; the battle lasts about eight and forty hours; it is so obstinate and bloody as to take off in killed, wounded and missing, more than every fourth man of the left wing; and yet, strange to relate, the general commanding that wing, does not

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think it *proper* to urge the right wing, or any part of it, to come to his assistance! And why, because the ground occupied by the right wing was "so important" and the "front so difficult." Very true. As much of this importance and difficulty as you please, at the outset; but, *what need* was there of occupying this ground any longer; *why* keep the whole of the right wing standing upon that ground, when they could not *possibly* be wanted there, and when, for *forty eight hours*, the *whole* (mind that!) of the enemy's force was engaged in repeated attacks upon the left wing, which, in point of numbers, was not half so powerful as that enemy?—These questions should be answered. Nay, they demand an answer, especially as it appears, that we have upwards of 5 thousand men, in killed, wounded and missing, while, of the *Spanish* killed, wounded and missing, there is *no mention at all*. Why, therefore, again I ask, did not the Spanish part of the army come forward to the assistance of ours? And, if they did not seem disposed to do it without, *why* were they not urged to come forward? Again and again, I say, give me an answer to these questions.—In stating the relative force of the two armies, we are not to suppose, however, that the enemy will follow our example. He will include all those, who were *drawn up* against him, and whom, in fact, *he did attack*. He will not call it an army of 20 thousand men that he fought with; but, probably, an army of 100 thousand or upwards; for, upon the most extraordinary supposition, that the *whole* of the enemy rushed upon the left wing, paying no more attention to the right wing than if it had consisted of so many stones or clods of earth; upon this most wonderful supposition, if it should be adopted by the world, the world will give the enemy credit for having attacked the whole of the army, right as well as left. Indeed, this is so obviously just, that any attempt to produce a contrary opinion must be treated with contempt. What should *we* say, if the French, in giving an account of one of their victories, and in making a comparison of numbers, were to chuse to consider three fourths of their own numbers as constituting no part of their force during the battle? Should we not laugh such a statement to scorn? And if *we* make such statements shall not the world laugh at us?—Do we chuse to consider the Spanish troops as nothing? I much question that. But, it appears to me, that we must

either insist upon it, boldly assert and abide by it, that the Spanish troops were to be looked upon as nothing at all in the battle; or, that the French were not double our number, and in fact that the superiority of numbers, and a very great superiority too, was on our side.—This leads us to what is by far the most important consideration, connected with our military operations in Spain. If the statements now laid before us be correct, the remaining force of sir Arthur Wellesley, including General Crauford's brigade, can scarcely amount to more than twenty thousand effective men, while, allowing the French to have lost ten thousand men in the battle, their remaining force, collected near our army, amounts to about thirty thousand men. Things standing thus, either sir Arthur must change his mode of employing *his right wing*, or he must be pretty nimble in retreating with his left. We find him two days after the battle; we find him still upon the field, not having advanced an inch, and stating as one of his reasons for remaining immoveable, that he was in *want of provisions*. This situation of affairs is not very promising, and I think there can be little doubt, that the fruit of this victory must be a retreat to the shores of the Atlantic. The cold manner in which sir Arthur Wellesley speaks of the conduct of the Spanish troops ought to be quite sufficient to convince the whole country, that nothing is to be expected from them, that whatever fighting there is to be done must be done by us alone; and, in short, that we are carrying on a war in Spain, in which war nobody but the French and us really take an interest. But this is our old way. We have, for some years past, taken it into our heads to become *deliverers*. There is scarcely a nation in Europe, which in its turn, has not experienced more or less of our benevolent efforts in this way; and, in every instance, as far as I can recollect, an anxiety for success, that is to say for the *deliverance*, seems always to have been entertained by the *deliverers* and never by the parties to be *delivered*. We are the universal *Medecin Malgré-lui*; and hitherto it has invariably happened, that, as in the case of interferences between man and wife, both parties have finally joined in kicking and cuffing us off the scene, and in sending us home loaded with reproaches and execrations. And, which is the most provoking of all, we never, even in the smallest degree, profit from experience. We

are ready still to deliver any body or any thing. Russians, Germans, Swedes, Danes, Swiss, French, Italians, the Pope, the Turk; no matter whom or what, and now we have upon our hands, the Spaniards for the second time and the Dutch for the third. The news-papers inform us, that the Dutch say, that they do not want to be delivered; but that is nothing to us; we shall not believe them; we shall impute their refusal of our offers of deliverance to the "*machinations of Buonaparté*;" and, in short, we shall believe nothing, which does not fall in with our perverse and absurd resolution to believe, that because we have good reason to fear the power of Buonaparté, all the rest of the world must necessarily fear that power also; that, because we hate him, all the rest of the world must hate him; and that, because our safety requires that we shall hazard our lives in war against him, it follows of course, that all the rest of mankind should passionately desire to expose themselves to all sorts of dangers and miseries in the prosecution of that war. This stupid way of thinking, perceived and encouraged by certain hireling writers on the Continent, has been the great cause of our warlike disasters; and, in spite of such long and such woeful experience, it appears to be at this hour as efficient as ever.—Is there, upon the whole earth, a nation besides this, who could entertain hope of success in Spain; who could persevere in the project of deliverance, after the dispatch of Sir Arthur Wellesley? What does common sense say must have been the *real* cause of the inactivity of the Spanish army? And, where was this army two days *after the battle*, when Sir Arthur was prevented from moving forward by the extreme fatigue of his troops, and by the numbers of wounded he had to take care of? Where was the Spanish army on that day, until when the French had, it seems, kept a rear-guard of ten thousand men in the sight of our army? Where was the Spanish army then? It had undergone no fatigue, nor had it any wounded to take care of. Why did it not then pursue the French? A translation of the Spanish Gazette, which, by the bye, gives the Spanish army a full share of the victory; this Spanish Gazette, of which the Morning Chronicle has published a translation, says "that the enemy were totally defeated, and compelled to retreat in the *greatest consternation*, taking the road to Toledo, *without the means of subsisting*,

"having left in our possession 15 cannon, many waggons, baggage, cars, and a great number of wounded and prisoners; among which is a General Officer, and the field of battle covered with dead bodies."—Now, either this is not true or there never could be a more favourable opportunity for pursuing and destroying an enemy. What, then, was the Spanish army at, that it did not pursue this enemy, who was fleeing in such consternation, and who was without the means of subsisting? But, it is useless to continue these questions; for the real fact must be evident to all the world.—We must not, however, pass over unnoticed, the very material difference between the statements in the English gazette and those in the Spanish gazette, as far as relates to the *part which the Spanish army had in the battle*. We have seen what Sir Arthur Wellesley says upon the subject, and we will now see what is said upon it in the Spanish gazette, a translation of which was published in the Morning Chronicle of the 15th instant:—"The General Cuesta writes on the 28th from the camp at Talavera, that the enemy, amounting to 40,000 men, intended an attack upon him; he re-passed the Alberche to take up the position agreed upon by the General in Chief of the English.—At five in the evening of the 27th, the enemy appeared, and attacking with impetuosity with the bayonet, were repulsed with much loss, and the action concluded at eight o'clock at night. On the 28th, the enemy repeated their attacks until seven in the evening, and were again repulsed by the English and Spanish armies, with that valour which distinguishes the two nations. The pretended King, who was present in person, retiring upon Santa Ollala, with 98 waggons of wounded soldiers. The division of brigadier-gen. Lacy is near Toledo, and the army of gen. Vanegas was entering Aranjuez, with a determination to occupy Madrid.—Gen. Cuesta writes from the camp at Talavera, on the 29th, at ten in the morning, that the enemy, after attacking the greater part of the night.—He cannot express himself sufficiently to celebrate the admirable courage of the English army and its excellent general, and of our own troops also."—Here we see no distinction whatever made between the Spanish army and the English army, as to the share in the battle and the glory gained at Talavera.

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This difference in the two gazettes is not the less awkward, because the French, in their account of the battle, will, in all likelihood, avail themselves of the advantage which it offers them of setting us and the Spaniards together by the ears. At any rate, both accounts cannot be true; one of them must be false, either in act or omission; and as each party will like to be the owner of the true account, we need not be much surprised, if, in different parts of the world, both should be discredited.

—In offering another observation or two upon the result of this battle, one cannot help noticing, that the public have laid before them *extracts* only, of letters from Sir Arthur Wellesley, written two days after the battle. Now, why give us extracts? In the title of the dispatches, as published in the London gazette, they are called "Dispatches, of which the following are copies and *extracts*, were this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c." But, why not give us the *whole* of one letter as well as the whole of another? It can hardly be supposed, that Sir Arthur Wellesley would not write very fully upon the subject of his prospects after such a victory; and yet, of the whole of his two letters, written on the first of August, we get but fifteen or sixteen lines of a newspaper column. It is impossible, therefore, for us to believe, that those letters contained what the ministers looked upon as good news.—The public, who have been so often deceived, will bear yet a great deal more in the way of deception, and those, who attempt to undeceive them in time, must expect to bear yet a great deal more in the way of reproach, and that, too, from many of those, whom they endeavour to undeceive. People love to be cheated, and especially to be cheated into notions of security. The lazy and luxurious man has no resentments except against those who would rob him of his ease; and the coward hates not a thousandth part so much the enemy who assails him and aims at his life, as he does the friend, who would urge him to resistance. Of this sort are the feelings of this nation at this time, whether as to foreign or domestic concerns. The great and general desire is to put off the evil day. All is *expedient*; there is nothing calculated for duration; and, I would stake my life against the damages of Mr. Borough's pauper client, which would hardly pay for the repair of an old mare's-tail wig; I would stake

my life against this precious prize, that the question has never yet been agitated, How far it is practicable for England to preserve peace with Napoleon, in case he should become master of the whole of the continent of Europe? There is no system; there is no fixed principle of action; all is left to the spur of the moment; every thing bends to circumstances; and hence it is, that, with such mighty means of all sorts, and clad, as this nation is, in power of every description, our measures are marked by the wavering and faltering of inherent imbecility.—Had it not been for this want of principle of action, we never should have seen an English army fleeing before a French army in Spain, at the beginning of the year, and another obliged to remain as it were in a *stunned* state, after a *victory*, in the same country, in nine months afterwards.—When the war between France and Austria began, there was but one thing to do, and that was to make a powerful *diversion* in favour of Austria, which diversion was to be made with effect no where but in the territory of France herself. If an attack had been made upon Brest, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Toulon, and Cette, and some other places, not only must the French army have evacuated Spain and Portugal, but large detachments must have been sent from Germany and Italy. But, as Marshal Victor and another or two chose to invite us into Spain, into Spain we went, though it was directly against the opinion of every Spaniard that I have heard of. Spain, between us and the French, is half-devoured. There is a shocking want, in many places, of the necessaries of life. The people are harrassed out of their lives; and, as we shall by-and-by be officially informed, it is impossible, in the present state, to make them, in any considerable degree, contribute towards their own *deliverance*.—I have been assured, by persons of undoubted veracity, and very competent judges, that, if the people of Spain had been offered a free government; if they had been distinctly called upon to fight for their freedom; if it had been made clear to them, that they were not called upon to shed their blood for the support of *abuses* and *corruptions*; if this had been the case, I am assured, that they would have wanted nothing from us but *arms* and *ammunition*. The making of Ferdinand VII. the object of the war; the making of the contest a contest for a *choice of masters*; this appears to have been the great destroyer of the

cause. But, it is not *now*; it is not even now too late for us to retrieve our error. Whatever delicacy there might be at first, there can now be none. The cause, without some new resource, is manifestly desperate. Why should our government, then, hesitate to propose to the Junta an immediate assembling of the CORTEZ, of the *real representatives* of the people? There is yet time, but *none to lose*.

MIDDLESEX MEETING.—Of far greater importance than the foregoing subject, or any other subject that can be agitated in this country, is the subject agitated in the county of Middlesex, on the 9th of this month, at as full a meeting as ever was seen, I believe, of even that county.—The meeting took place in consequence of a requisition, signed by a great number of persons, at whose head stood the name of that venerable patriot, MAJOR CARTWRIGHT; and the object was to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning for a *Reform of Parliament*.—Major Cartwright opened the business of the day, and, apparently, with even more spirit than usual, though he is always remarkable for spirit as well as for sense. I regret very much, that I cannot give the *whole* of the Speeches, which their great length renders impossible; but I strongly recommend them to the perusal of the reader, who will find the fullest, and, of course, the best report, in the STATESMAN of the 10th instant; and, here I cannot help observing, that, owing to many circumstances, this is certainly the best Evening Paper now published.—The Proceedings at this Meeting are worthy of being preserved. Every Speech has in it something strikingly important. I will, if possible, at a future day, insert the whole of them; but, with the great mass of matter that I have now on hand, I must here content myself with inserting the *Resolutions*, the *substance of the Petition*, and with subjoining a few of the many observations, which naturally occur to one in the perusal of this most interesting Debate.—The Resolutions, moved by MAJOR CARTWRIGHT and seconded by MR. HARE TOWNSEND, were as follows:

1. That in a Petition presented to and entered on the Journals of the House of Commons on the 6th of May, 1793, it was averred, and offered to be proved at their Bar, that 154 individuals (Peers and others), did, by their own authority, appoint or procure the return of 307 Members of that House (exclusive of those from

Scotland), who were thus enabled to decide all questions in the name of the whole people of Great Britain.

2. That in a Report lately presented to the said House, it appears that a large proportion of the Members thereof are Placemen and Pensioners, dependent on the Crown.

3. That in a Petition presented to the said House, and entered on its Journals, on the 9th of December, 1790, it was averred, that "Seats therein were as notoriously rented and bought as the standings for Cattle in the Fair," which assertion was then resented in that House as "*scandalous and libellous*." But when Lord Castle-reagh was, on the 14th of May last, accused of having sold a Seat, he was screened from punishment on the plea of the *extreme notoriety of the practice*; a practice which various of its Members unblushingly justified.

4. That when Seats in the Commons House of Parliament are bought and sold, the people, their laws and liberties, are bought and sold.

5. That while these corruptions continue to exist, the People are deprived of their lawful share of the Government, by Representation in the Commons House of Parliament, which share has been usurped by a corrupt and unconstitutional oligarchy of Borough-mongers.

6. That Reform on Constitutional Principles encourages us to hope that the expences, disorders, and tumults attending Elections would be avoided; the Rights and Liberties of the People secured; Taxes reduced; the unequal and grievous impositions of the Property Tax removed, and future burthens prevented. Corruption then would be no longer necessary, much less avowed to be necessary for the administration of public affairs.

7. That the King and his People have but one interest, but Borough-mongers have an interest separate from each, and inimical to both; and as a complete Reform in the Representation is the only means of destroying the corrupt influence of the latter, so it is particularly requisite in these times for the preservation of both King and People.

8. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Sir F. Burdett, Bart. for calling on the House to take into consideration the necessity of Reform in the Representation; that he be requested to renew his motion early in the next Session. And that we recommend to Counties, Cities, large

Towns, and Boroughs, to press the subject on the attention of the House of Commons, by respectful and earnest Petitions.

9. That the Petition now read be signed by the Sheriffs and Freeholders, and delivered to George Byng, Esq. to be presented to the House.

10. That George Byng and William Mellish, Esqrs. our Representatives in Parliament, are hereby instructed to support the same.

11. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Sheriffs for their promptitude in calling this Meeting, and for their impartial conduct in the Chair.

12. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to Major Cartwright, for his perseverance and ability in the cause of Parliamentary Reform.

The last Resolution was moved by some other person.—As to the *Petition*, which was afterwards agreed to, it was, in substance, the same as the Resolutions, and, therefore it need not be particularly noticed here.—The *arguments*, made use of at this Meeting, in favour of Reform, could not be new; but the light thrown upon the subject during the last most memorable Session of Parliament, by facts then so completely exposed, and which facts neither the Army in Spain, nor the Grand Armada, nor the Battle of Aspern, will efface from the minds of the people of England; this memorable exposure, afforded new *illustrations* in abundance, which were not forgotten by the several speakers.—I like *facts*, and as several curious ones were stated, I shall notice some of them for the information of such of my readers as are not in the habit of reading the STATESMAN.—MR. TOWNSEND read a copy of a Letter from himself to the Lay Rector of Godalming, where, it appears, he owns and occupies a farm. In this letter, he, in answer to the Rector's application for an advance in the tythes, shows how heavily the land is burthened with taxes, and makes it clearly appear, that the *taxes* and *rates* and *tythes*, exceed the amount of the *rent*, which, of the farm in question, is stated at 160*l.* a year.—Mr. Townsend's mode of illustration is one that I like above all others, as the public must have frequently perceived. But, I think he fell into an error in his detail; that he confounded items of charge, very different in their nature. The items were as follows:

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Land-tax	16	8	5
Property-tax	31	6	4
Poor-rate	47	5	0
Highway-rate	10	17	3
Church-rate	1	13	6
Great Tythes	39	2	6
Small Tythes	11	5	0
Total	157	18	0

Which, together with the additional tythe demanded, would certainly exceed the amount of the rent.—But, surely, Mr. Townsend cannot look upon the *high-way-rate* as a tax laid on by the government, or indeed, as a *tax* at all; no, surely, nor as a *burthen*, in any sense, in which that word can be taken. Surely Mr. Townsend, who in his letter, makes a representation of the expences of horses and tackle, must know, that, of all the money expended by a farmer, that is the best laid out, which goes to the insuring to him *good roads*; and, at any rate, the government receives no part of this money; the road rate is a mere parish concern; its utility is to compel those to help to keep the roads in repair, who otherwise would use them without; and in fact, to reckon it as a *burthen* appears to be no more reasonable than it would be so to reckon the expence of ploughing or reaping.—No, surely, the government is not to be blamed for passing a law to compel each man to assist to keep the public roads in repair, in proportion to the wear and tear, which those roads experience from him? Surely, Mr. Townsend does not want a Parliamentary Reform for the purpose of doing away those regulations, without which there would be no communication between town and town for any carriage, or, indeed, for any animal much heavier than a cat? —The *poor-rates* is an item to be reckoned; because the general burthen of taxes create paupers. They *necessarily* create paupers, as it has been clearly proved upon former occasions. But, it seems not very reasonable for a farmer to complain of the amount of the poor-rates, at the same time that he complains of “the *increased price of labourer's wages*,” seeing that what the labourer does not get in wages, he must have in poor-rate; or, he must perish for want, which I am very sure, Mr. Townsend is the last man upon earth to wish for. The truth is, that the labourer's wages are *too low*; and, it is at Godalming, perhaps, as in many other

places, a rule to make a *stated weekly allowance* to the labourers, according to the number of their children, so that, whether well or ill, old or young, every labouring man, having more than a couple of children, becomes a *pauper*, and all his family along with him; than which any thing more unjust, more degrading, more directly tending to a general destruction of industry, of independence of mind, and of the few remaining traits of the English character, it is impossible for even the Devil to discover.—Observe how it works. Let us suppose, that 12 shillings a week is supposed to be sufficient for a family where there are only two children. Well, then, that is the *stated wages*. Where there are more than two children, an allowance is made of so much a head for the *additional children*. So that, in fact, the farmers pay part of their labourer's wages under the name of *poor-rates*, and, therefore, a very considerable part of the sum, which Mr. Townsend puts down as the amount of poor-rates, he should put down as *wages to labourers*. But is it not an abominable system of parochial management, which gives to one man *low wages*, because necessity calls for high wages to another man to keep him from starving? You say to every man, "we will give you no more than just enough to keep you alive." If a law were passed to annihilate industry, care, economy, and all those virtues which lead to abundance of means and independence of mind, I defy it to operate more effectually than this levelling system of parochial relief, which, in effect, says to the sober and industrious man, "You shall not lay up against sickness or old age," and to the drunkard and the sluggard, "You shall never suffer from want."—As to *tythes*, too, I am sorry Mr. Townsend included them in the *burthens* upon a farm, and especially in the burthens to be removed by a Parliamentary Reform. What he says, towards the conclusion of his letter, about the *application* of the tithes, has, indeed, something in it; but unfortunately, no part of it applies to his case, which is that of a *Lay Rector*. It really gives me pain to continue these comments; but, the cause of Parliamentary Reform scorns the aid of *popular prejudice*, and especially that prejudice which, generally speaking, is evidently linked with self-interest; and, besides, from the well-known manly character of Mr. Townsend, I am certain he will be glad to see any error, into which he

may have fallen, corrected by one, who yields not to him in zeal for the cause, however inferior he may be in other respects.—What, then, I fearlessly ask, has *Parliamentary Reform* to do with the *Lay-Rector's tythes at Godalming*? Does Mr. Townsend mean, that a Parliamentary Reform would produce an *abolition of these tythes*? He cannot mean that; for, the Lay-Rector of Godalming has just as good a title to his tythes as Mr. Townsend has to his land. The one, as well as the other, is *private property*. One, like the other, is property every day bought and sold; and, it is very well known, that no small part of the property of the Duke of Bedford is of this sort. Whether, in a national point of view, it be *desirable* that this sort of property should exist, is another question; and the same question may be raised respecting all the various remains of feudal authority and tenure; but, I am sure Mr. Townsend will find, that, if the abolition of tythes be amongst the objects to be effected by Parliamentary Reform, the arguments, upon which that abolition is to be justified, will apply to all other sorts of property.—He does not mean this, however. I know, he does not mean this. But, *what* does he mean, then? Why, that a Parliamentary Reform would make the tythe-owners more *moderate* in their demands. This must, I think, be his meaning; but, surely, when he reflects, he will see cause to change this opinion; for, why should Parliamentary Reform tend to limit the demands of the *tythe-owner*, any more than the demands of the *land-owner*? *Why* should it interfere with one sort of private property, any more than with another sort of private property? Tythe is a *charge* upon an estate, and so is a mortgage, or a rent-charge, or an annuity. Oh, no! this will never do. We must not suffer so good a cause, the cause of *common-sense*, to be blurred by such a strange confusion of ideas. Mr. Townsend has only to make the case of a tythe-owner his own, for a moment. The tythe is *taxed*, he will find, as well as the land; it pays all the same sort of taxes that the land pays, and in the same proportions; the *tythe-owner* is, in fact, a *land-owner*, as much as he is who has a rent-charge upon land; and, when Mr. Townsend complains of the Rector's *compelling* the farmer to pay the *poor-rates* upon the *tythe*, is it possible, that he can have discovered any difference whatever, in this respect, between the conduct of the *Rector*

and that of the *Landlord*, the latter of whom always "*compels*" the farmer to pay the poor-rates?—It was sad work thus to mix, for want of taking time to reflect, crude and narrow notions upon matters of political œconomy, with the great question of Parliamentary Reform; but, it having been done, I could not suffer the promulgation of those notions to pass under a silence, which might seem to give them a share of that general approbation, which I am so anxious to express in the strongest possible manner.—The main ground, upon which we stand, is, that we ask for *no innovation*. All questions of this sort ought to be left untouched. They are, in fact, merely speculative; and have nothing at all to do with our object. But, I have a particular dislike to this *attack upon tythes*; because it falls in with a vulgar error; an error growing out of a grovelling feeling; a feeling no more connected with a *love of liberty*, than the feeling which operates with any of the Jews or Jewish Christians, who occasionally sing God-save-the-King, at the London Tavern, is connected with *loyalty*.—That the Clergy, as a body, have not recently behaved so well as I could have wished, I am ready to avow; and that some of them have behaved very ill is notorious. It is also a shameful and crying abuse, that so few, comparatively, of the incumbents reside upon, or near, or ever see, their livings, which is the inevitable consequence of those pluralities, which, in their turn, are the consequence of that partial distribution of patronage, and which, like all the other great national evils, arises from that state of the representation, which places all power in the hands of the Borough-faction. That this abuse exists I know; but, I want a Parliamentary Reform to *correct it*, and not to *abolish tythes*; that is to say, to abolish one sort of landed property, and the Church along with it. I wish to see a *reformation* in the Church; and that I should see, if I saw a reformation of the Parliament; but, I no more want to *abolish* the Church than I do to abolish the Parliament; nay, I am as clearly convinced of this, as I ever was of any thing in my life, that the way to prevent the Church from being abolished, is to reform the Parliament.—"We want no *innovation*: we want *nothing new*." These are the words of him, who has laid down the principles of Parliamentary Reform, and without whom our cause loses half its support. I, therefore, dislike exceedingly-

ly to see any novelty of notion mixed with arguments in favour of a Reform of the House of Commons; and, as to the effect which *tythes* have, or are likely to have, upon the civil or political liberties of the nation, we cannot but recollect, that *tythes* existed at, and long *before*, the time of *Magna Charta*; they have existed *ever since*; so that, if there ever was a time, when Englishmen enjoyed freedom, it is pretty clear, that the existence of *tythes* is not very inimical to freedom. Indeed, why should it? The *tythe* upon Mr. Townsend's farm, for instance, is stated at about 50*l.* a year. Now, suppose *tythes* to be abolished; that is to say, suppose this 50*l.* a year to be taken from the *tythe-owner* and given to Mr. Townsend; it would, I believe, puzzle Mr. Townsend to make it out that such a *reform*, though it were to be general, would operate much in favour of the liberties of the people. The great fallacy is, that it is the *farmer* and not the *landlord* who pays the *tythe*; nor should Mr. Townsend have spoken of his case as to that of a *farmer*. He should have met the question fairly, and told the meeting, that the Lay Rector of Godalming had a charge upon his estate, which charge was upon it *before he bought it*, and that he wished for a Reform of Parliament in order to get rid of the said charge. No: he certainly did not mean this. From all that I have heard of his character, he is not a man to covet his neighbour's goods, or to grudge to pay any thing that he owes. I have always heard him described as a very liberal-minded man, and such I believe him to be; but, at the same time, he has promulgated errors, which, when brought into such close connection with the leading efforts in the cause of Parliamentary Reform, I could not suffer to pass unnoticed or unrefuted; for, as no cause ever yet finally triumphed without having truth on its side, so delusion, though of temporary advantage, must, in the end, be injurious to any cause.—MR. MALLETT, from whose speech I have selected my motto, advanced what I look upon as unanswerable argument against petitioning *the parliament*, of which I always disliked the idea. Not that there is any difference to be expected as to the *practical* effect; but, there has always seemed to me to be an unfitness in the thing, to petition a body of persons to *reform themselves*, and that, too, while the petitioners are governed by laws of their making. It is true, that the measure of Reform must finally come from

the House; but, the application to it for the purpose appears to me to go much more naturally from the King, *representing to them the complaints of his people, and requesting their early attention to those complaints.*—MR. BENTLEY, who was for a Petition to the Parliament, stated some most curious facts, in order to show the necessity of a Reform in that body, who had the guardianship of the public purse, of which we will just take a specimen.—“Gentlemen, a few years ago a Board for the Encouragement of Agriculture was established in this kingdom; than which no measure could be more *laudable*, or more congenial with the inclinations of the people. That Establishment gave universal satisfaction, and excited the most lively hope of the improvement of that art, the vigorous prosecution of which has ever been found to be the fundamental strength of all nations. By an address from the House of Commons, the annual sum of 3,000*l.* was directed to be placed at the disposal of this society, for the purpose of promoting the *best views of the country.* And such was deemed its importance, that it was thought worthy of the privilege of a *patent*, by which it was established as a regular Board. Letters Patent were accordingly directed to be issued; the forms of office were regularly gone through; the Letters Patent were fairly transcribed on vellum, and finally receiving the sanction of the Great Seal, they were perfected. There then remained only the usual, but in all cases indispensable ceremony, even those in which the national interest is concerned, of satisfying the demands of the officers through whose hands these Letters Patent had passed in their progress towards perfection. Now what do you think, gentlemen, was the amount of those charges for writing out fairly on a skin of vellum these Letters Patent, and passing them through the offices established for that purpose? only ELEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINE POUNDS ONE SHILLING AND TWOPENCE!!!—[*Scandalous! impossible! considerable agitation.*] Gentlemen, if you doubt the fact, I have it in black and white; printed by the king’s own printer!!! [Go on, go on.] The next instance to which I beg leave to draw your attention, is that of the justly celebrated Dr. Jenner, whose grand discovery, by which not only the people of England, but the whole human race will be

“ultimately delivered from the scourge of
“one of the most loathsome diseases to
“which humanity is incident, you, doubt-
“less, all remember. For that discovery,
“the sum of 10,000*l.* was voted by the un-
“animous voice of parliament to Dr. Jenner; and certain I am, that the friends of
“humanity, of science, and of their country, did not think that remuneration more
“than adequate to the transcendent merits of Dr. Jenner. Gentlemen, it happened that the doctor luckily had a friend
“in the House of Commons, who knowing
“something of the nature of these transactions, observed, with affected carelessness, when the 10,000*l.*s were proposed
“as a remuneration, ‘I suppose you mean
“the Doctor to have the *clear sum* of
“‘10,000*l.*?’ Certainly. ‘Why, then, it
“‘had better be *specifically so expressed*
“‘in the Grant.’ And so it was expressed; a few weeks after the Doctor had
“received this sum of 10,000*l.*, down
“comes the Chancellor of the Exchequer
“to the House of Commons, with his annual list of items, required to be made
“good by that house—and what do you
“think was the *official charge for paying*
“*this sum to Dr. Jenner?* Only 735*l.*!!
“Is it possible that the People of England
“can any longer preserve silence. In
“the name of God, what could the
“Clerks in the Public Offices have to do
“in the payments of this sum, granted
“by the House of Commons, but to ascertain
“the authenticity of the grant,
“and the identity of the party to whom
“it was granted? Why, gentlemen,
“there was no more difficulty in effecting
“this simple operation, than in the payment by any of yourselves of a Butcher
“or a Baker’s bill! [*not a bit more,—not so much.*] And yet the enormous sum
“of 735*l.* is charged for this simple operation.”—Through a speech of considerable length, abounding in facts such as these, MR. BENTLEY appears to have received almost continual applause, which was certainly well merited; for a speech better calculated for the purpose never was uttered.—MR. BENTLEY was followed by MR. WATMAN, and MR. CLIFFORD; and, before the conclusion of the proceedings, MR. BYNG not only declared his readiness to present the Petition, but also his perfect agreement in all the sentiments and wishes it expressed.—He concluded in these words: “These three parts united, form our constitution; and if they do not form the best

“theoretic form of government that the
 “genius of man could suggest, they form
 “that which is of greater importance, the
 “best practical form of government now
 “upon the face of this earth ; it is, how-
 “ever, imperfect in its Representation ;
 “and I shall never rest satisfied until I
 “see a perfect Reform in the Representa-
 “tion of the People in Parliament. That
 “is a blessing to which I look with an
 “earnest anxiety ; a blessing which can
 “alone be effected by the members of the
 “House of Commons being fairly chosen
 “by the people themselves, and not no-
 “minated by the servants of the Crown,
 “or composed of the Livery of the Aris-
 “tocracy of the country. Representa-
 “tion is a valuable deposit of the rights
 “of the subject ; a sacred trust reposed
 “in the Representative, and was not
 “meant to become matter of *profit* to indi-
 “viduals, to which, I am sorry to say, it
 “has been in too many instances con-
 “verted ; for now, many individuals
 “have the means of returning more mem-
 “bers to Parliament, and thereby to pos-
 “sess much more influence in the coun-
 “cils of the nation than whole coun-
 “ties have, superior as they ought to be
 “to any individual, of whatever conse-
 “quence he may be in the country. With
 “regard to the different modes of Reform
 “which have been mentioned at various
 “times, I have no difficulty in confessing,
 “that I feel attached to the form which
 “was stated in the year 1793 ; by which
 “it was proposed, That the right of voting
 “for a Member to serve in Parliament,
 “should be allowed to all Freeholders, to
 “all Copyholders, and to all Household-
 “ers, paying direct taxes to the State.—With
 “regard to the duration of Parliament, I
 “think it of but little importance whether
 “it be annual or triennial. We have not
 “been deprived of triennial Parliaments
 “for more than 90 years ; it was settled
 “by the Revolution, by which, and by
 “which alone, the family now on the
 “throne of Great Britain hold their situa-
 “tion, that we should have triennial Par-
 “liaments. We have a right to demand
 “a restoration of that practice, so well
 “adapted as I think it is, for the protec-
 “tion and security of our rights and liber-
 “ties, a benefit which we have only lost
 “ninety years. Thus much, at present,
 “for my sentiments on the duration of
 “Parliament ; but the great object is, that
 “every honest man, should come forward
 “and support a system of Reform in Par-

liament, in order that all corruptions
 “and all abuses whatever may, in time,
 “be entirely swept away.”—Of this
 mind, I trust, the whole nation will be, be-
 fore many months have passed over our
 heads. In the *counties* it will, probably,
 be soon enough to meet after the harvest
 is in ; but, no more time than is absolutely
 necessary should be suffered to pass away,
 before we make a solemn expression of
 our sentiments upon this subject ; this sub-
 ject, compared to which all the wars upon
 the continent are not worthy of a mo-
 ment’s notice. *Seventy millions of money* a
 year ! How are we to support that ! Is
 it not manifest that no man can long,
 under such a system, have any thing to
 call his own ?—But, it is useless to be
 impatient, or anxious ; a Reform *must*
 come ; for, I will not believe, that Eng-
 land is destined to sink under the arm of
 an invader.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.—The Duke of
 Brunswick, of whom we have lately read
 so much as one of the formidable enemies
 of Buonaparté, is, it would seem, *arrived*
in England, and, what is odd enough, the
very same ministerial news-papers, which an-
 nounced his arrival, contained a *Hanove-
 rian* account of his being engaged in
 bloody fights against Jerome Buonaparté’s
 troops ! This is a pretty good specimen
 of the frauds, which these hireling prints
 practise upon us. — This Duke has
 brought *his army with him*, too, it seems,
 amounting to 1,700 men ! What a num-
 ber of foreign princes we shall have here
 by-and-by ! Pitt used to call England the
 world’s last hope. He might, if he were
 (Lord preserve us !) alive now, call it the
 world’s last shift. Before Buonaparté,
 who hunts down kings and princes with
 as little remorse as sportsmen hunt down
 foxes, all the game seems to be fleeing
 into a corner.—The news-papers tell us,
 that the Duke has “very large *mustachios*,
 “and *whiskers* on his upper lip and side
 “of his face.” But, how came his *army*
 with him ? This is the most interesting
 part of the question. Who brought the
 army ? Who gave orders for its being
 brought to England ? Or, is it all a news-
 paper fabrication ?—Well, time will
 tell us all about it.

WM. COBBETT.

Botley, Thursday, 17th August, 1809.

PROCEEDINGS OF A SPECIAL COURT OF COM-
 MON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONDON ;

Held in consequence of a Notice of a MOTION given by Mr. JAMES DIXON, to RESCIND the VOTE of THANKS to Col. WARDLE, passed on the 6th of April last.—(Continued from p. 192.)

[Mr. Waithman, in continuation.]

The great ground of accusation against colonel Wardle appears to be, that he has paid for that Evidence on which the Duke of York has been convicted of connivance. Admitting now, for the sake of argument, that fact in the fullest latitude; in the name of common sense, what has that to do with the important service that has been thus rendered to the country by col. W.? I would ask those gentlemen, whose morality is so awakened at this alledged discovery, whether it was not generally, if not universally believed, at the time when we passed our vote of thanks to col. W. that he actually lived, cohabited with Mrs. C.? For my own part I candidly confess, that such was my belief; and such, I dare say, was at that time the opinion and belief even of the gentleman himself who gave the notice of this motion. Yet, though we all believed the existence of the fact at that time, no man, whatever he thought, breathed a doubt of the propriety of our Vote of Thanks to col. W., notwithstanding the reputed and believed existence of the important fact, that he was living in a state of adultery. It is most strange, that the morality of the gentleman did not at that time take the alarm, and state his moral objections to the passing of the Vote of Thanks! From this imputation Mrs. C. has fortunately delivered col. W. by the publication of her Letter, in which she corrects the mistake into which the public had fallen; and for thus clearing the character of col. W. from so gross an imputation, it is impossible not to feel grateful; that such are my feelings, I very freely confess, for it is my opinion that in every public character it behoves us not to be utterly regardless of the private character of the individual; although it cannot be denied, in strictness of reasoning, that the defective private character of an individual should diminish the value of his public conduct is a species of prejudice. It is, however, a weapon that has frequently been used by the friends of corruption, and that too with great success, to destroy the influence, and paralyze the exertions of men of public virtue. This renders it most extraordinary that so formidable a

weapon should have been suffered to lie idle when we passed our Vote of Thanks. Nothing is more common than for the friends and participators of corruption on the discovery of facts that are clearly indefensible; to turn short round and accuse the accuser of using that language called seditious, thus attempting to silence the arguments they cannot answer, by knocking every man on the head who exposes their corruptions. Is, or is it not true? Has it, or has it not been proved, that there did exist a traffic for seats in the House of Commons? If this important fact cannot be denied, where is the man who will have the hardihood to say, that it is not the duty of every man who pays the enormous taxes, imposed on the individuals of this nation, to expose even the immaculate Lord Castlereagh, or the conscientious Mr. Perceval, who have "served the country so long?" [Hear! Hear!] The salutary Bill brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Martin, was opposed, because it was thought necessary to have the power of rewarding services. Of reward for services, Mr. Perceval enjoys, in addition to those of which he is in the actual possession, the pleasant reversionary prospect of 46,000*l.* per annum, which his brother now receives. It is not a little extraordinary, that among the almost innumerable motions that have been brought forward, by the absent gentleman and his friends, it should never have occurred to them, in any one instance, to have suggested a single proposition for the reformation of abuses in any department whatever. It cannot be that they are not accustomed to interest themselves in public matters, for it might seem that they are not a little fond of popularity, from the forwardness with which they have been found ready to vote away the City money in swords and monuments, and the City thanks to the no-popery ministers, for turning out their predecessors. Yet upon any measure that is proposed for the amelioration of the general condition of the community by the suppression of abuses, and the eradication of corruption, they seem to hang their heads. At such unlucky periods their dejection is so extreme and so apparent, as to excite even our pity and compassion. In fact, the depth of this dejection can only be equalled by the height of arrogance that was displayed when col. Wardle stated in the House of Commons, that an office actually existed in Threadneedle-street, for the

sale of offices and places. What did this assertion produce? a horse laugh, and a most bitter and severe rebuke for having dared to vilify his Majesty's Government. But I would say to the Ministers of his Majesty what I should not hesitate to say to the House of Brunswick: let them shew some anxiety to preserve their own credit; for that is what even common decency requires. And most marvellous to tell, notwithstanding the horse laugh and derision of Ministers, and their host of adherents, in consequence of the discovery thus dragged forth by the intrepidity of col. Wardle, a prosecution has been instituted by the Attorney-General, and the very persons pointed at by name by col. W. have been tried and convicted of an offence which tended to bring his Majesty's government into contempt. Who then are the men who vilify and bring into contempt his Majesty's Government? the man who asserts the existence of such practices, and argues for their suppression—or the men who deride the assertion, attempt to bully col. W. into silence, make that assertion the ground of inquiry, the institution of a prosecution and the conviction of the offenders originally pointed out by col. W.? Now, when I hear the Attorney-General state the facts relating to this case, and at the same moment see the press from almost every quarter, pouring forth torrents of abuse on the devoted head of col. W., I cannot repress my astonishment; for he surely must in fact be their very best friend, by dragging forth to public justice those men, the tendency of whose practices the Attorney-General charges to be that of bringing his Majesty's Government into contempt. The gentleman opposite to me is the only one who has yet ventured to open his mouth in opposition to the Amendment of the worthy Alderman; and even that gentleman admits that the "Trial has nothing to do with the question." But he says that we ought not to vilify Administration: now I say, that the People have rights as well as the Government, and where is the utility of the right of petitioning, if we dare not speak out? Of what importance were it if col. W. had actually given money to Mrs. Clarke to induce her to divulge what she knew? Has not the Government of this country done the same thing? have they not been in the frequent and constant habit of doing it! Have they not paid hosts of spies and informers to make discovery of those unfortunate men,

who published what were termed seditious pamphlets? Have they not, on the suborned evidence of spies and informers, sent men ignominiously to Botany Bay for 14 years? Did they not attempt to deprive others of their lives by the evidence of informers who had contrived to possess themselves of their confidence? And for what were some convicted and transported, and others tried on the bare information of authorized spies and informers? For asserting that men practised those corruptions which have been since acknowledged to exist by the Speaker of the House of Commons, who expressed his reprobation and detestation of that practice. [Hear! hear! hear!] Even members of the present administration have been compelled to endure the accusation of a traffic in seats in Parliament, which it was beyond all their ingenuity to disprove. [Hear! hear! hear!] Have we not even seen men executed on the evidence of spies and informers, who have assisted in plunging these unhappy persons into irrevocable acts for which they suffered? Surely I am not incorrect in speaking of facts, which are known to exist as certainly as the light of the Sun; and if, as we now see, men are liable to prosecution for such actions, we may surely be allowed to speak of them without incurring the risque of transportation to Botany Bay, or of being overwhelmed with the abuse of venal hireling newspapers, to which I, however, believe no man in existence is more perfectly indifferent than myself. With respect to the connection of the private character and conduct of col. Wardle, with the Vote of Thanks passed by this Court, I see with much satisfaction that no attempt has yet been made to-day to substantiate that proposition, and I will take upon myself to say, that no possible turpitude, of which human nature could be guilty, would justify our connecting the consideration of his private character with that of our public Thanks for his public conduct. But even had any thing unfortunately come out to diminish the respect and interest which every unprejudiced unbiassed person must, I think, feel for such a man, it had been more candid and more generous to have suffered the imperfection of human nature to have passed unnoticed, than to have seized that opportunity of attempting to prejudice the public against a man, of whose private as well as public worth and virtue, I have the most sincere conviction, it had been more manly so to

have acted, than to have come with a whining, pitiful, and hypocritical, canting pretence, of being "so hurt," and of not wishing to hurt col. Wardle. I think I know all the circumstances from the beginning to the end of col. Wardle's proceedings in the prosecution of the investigation, and *a more honourable man*, I do declare, from the bottom of my heart, I firmly believe *never did exist*. However, for the sake of argument, I will allow him to have broken his word, to have bribed Mrs. Clarke; in short, to have done whatever the absent gentleman might please; let him have done what he will, his conduct cannot have altered the nature of the thing. The accusation against the Duke of York has been fully proved by the concurrent testimony of unwilling witnesses, corroborated by the irrefragable proof of written documents,—of letters under the hand-writing of the Duke of York himself. The absent gentleman has attempted to obtain a pitiful triumph over that man who so lately he durst not have faced. I have already asserted, that no act of private turpitude of col. Wardle, however flagrant or atrocious, can affect the consideration of his public conduct; but for the sake of placing this position in the strongest possible point of view, let us suppose that col. Wardle was a member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, let us suppose that he had in this court called on his fellow citizens for protection to their wives and daughters. Let us suppose that he had attacked, and afterwards debauched the wife of his bosom friend! still I say, that infamous as must be his private character, even these circumstances can have no weight in the consideration of his public conduct. Let us suppose that col. Wardle had passed his nights in gambling, that the debts which he contracted to support himself in that scandalous practice he refused to pay, that in his progress through the streets at midnight he should be guilty of outrages against decency and in good order, by getting into midnight broils, and rescuing from the hands of justice prostitutes and their associates. Let us suppose, to form the climax of his moral depravity, that he had increased his fortune by plundering the public under the sanction of an act of parliament, passed for the accommodation of commerce in the metropolis of the empire. Still, I say, these atrocities would not alter the facts established by col. W. of the existence of corruption, or lessen the bene-

ficial consequences of their exposure. If even the conduct of col. W. had been marked by treachery, hypocrisy, and fawning meanness, by writing a letter to Lord Grenville, soliciting advancement for a relative, and adding, that much as he desired his relative's advancement, he was unwilling to accept the favour from any other hands than those of his lordship; and, if he had then had the baseness, when he found his lordship's power was tottering, to strike down the reeling Minister, in order to make court to his successor, it might be asked, where shall we find a cavern dark enough to mask such infamy? Yet even this concentrated mass of infamy heaped on the head of col. W.; nay, even his conviction for a highway robbery on Hounslow Heath, could not alter or affect the facts which he has established by his exertions in the House of Commons. But of none of these outrages upon human nature and human society has col. W. been guilty; let, therefore, no man cast stones at another, till he has looked around him! I trust I have thus convinced the Court, that so far from any circumstances having occurred which can induce us to rescind the thanks that have been offered to col. W., the facts that have since been made public entitle that exalted character to the further Thanks of the Corporation of the City of London.

Mr. S. DIXON said, he was prepared to receive any species of rebuke from Mr. Waithman, whose praise alone he dreaded. On proper occasions, he should be at no loss to justify his conduct; with respect to the denial of Mrs. Clarke, of the cohabitation of col. W. with her, all that he could say was, that Mr. Waithman was very anxious to prove the chastity of col. W., but, "for my own part," said Mr. Dixon, "if I had been with her at the Martello Towers, I certainly should have had more intimate connexion with Mrs. C., than col. W. states himself to have had."

Mr. MAWMAN would have voted against rescinding the motion, but was averse to concurring in Alderman Goodbehere's Amendment, on the principle of its being foreign to the purpose of the day, and taking the Court by surprise.

Mr. STOKES did not approve of the language which had been held to-day respecting placemen and place-hunters: he thought it unnecessarily personal, although it did not affect himself; for he disclaimed all connection with Government, and as-

ured the Court, that he never begged any favour of any minister. He objected to the proposition of the worthy Alderman, because new matter was brought up by it, such as suited not the purpose for which the Members of the Court had been summoned; to that purpose, and to that only, should its attention be directed.

Mr. WAITHMAN explained, what he felt to have been misconceived of what he had said concerning some persons: he had cast no reflection upon individuals. He then proceeded to support the proposition moved by his worthy friend, Mr. Alderman Goodbehere; "I am surprised (said he) that my worthy friend (Mr. Mawman) declines to assist us on the present occasion: he says he would do so on another occasion but will not on this. But why not? Every fact stated in my friend's Amendment is as undisputed as it is indisputable, there is not a single proposition stated in the Amendment, that is not founded on a public document, and therefore gentlemen who complain of the statement, pass the truth of it over; they are judicious in so doing; it is the best way of effecting their purpose; they fly to something else, they complain that the Amendment of the worthy Alderman involves new matter, is brought upon them by surprise. There is no foundation for that complaint; and I will venture to say, that there is no individual in this Court less liable than the worthy Alderman, or myself, to the imputation of taking this Court by surprise; we never took any body by surprise. In the present instance there is no pretence for gentlemen to complain of surprise. The object of the motion of which the worthy member gave notice, and which he has shrunk from, is, to take into consideration circumstances which have transpired since our Resolution of the 6th of April, upon the subject of the merit of Mr. Wardle, and the services he has rendered to his country by his exertions in the House of Commons in various departments of the state. That is the professed object of the author of the notice of the motion. He conceived that the circumstances which have transpired since our Resolution of the 6th of April, are such as to call upon us to rescind that Resolution. My worthy friend and myself think that the circumstances which have since transpired are so far from detracting from the merit of Mr. Wardle, that they add to his claims upon the gratitude of his countrymen, and demand further approbation:

this not only gives us a right, but naturally calls upon us to state what the circumstances are which have transpired since the time of passing our Vote of Thanks to that gentleman:—that is the object of the Amendment of my worthy friend. If that be so, I ask of this Court, can we do better than state those facts? I say can "we" do better, for I do not disguise any thing; I avow that I have had some concern in the framing of this motion, and which, therefore, it is natural that I should support. Nor does the motion go so far as it might with truth, for there are facts, not stated in it, from which I can prove Mr. Wardle's further claims to Thanks. Let us recollect that Mr. Wardle was charged with having represented things as grievances, which did not exist, and which are proved, by the subsequent conduct of the ministers themselves, to have existed. Mr. Wardle stated in the House of Commons, that there were three branches of the public expenditure in which there were great abuses, and in which there might be introduced great savings, without detriment to the public service. He descended to particulars, stated facts on which his assertion rested. He was contradicted by ministers, they denied his statement of the facts. But how has it turned out upon those facts? Why, my Lord, ministers have, by their own acts, subsequent to that statement, proved the existence of the very facts which they denied in the House of Commons, upon the statement of them by Mr. Wardle. The facts stated by Mr. Wardle, and to which I am now alluding, were these:—that in the manner of conducting the business of the Local Militia, there was much abuse, and there might be great alteration and a great saving, without detriment to the public service. Ministers denied the existence of any such abuse in that branch of the public service, but, since the discussion, how have they acted, for that is the test? They have given orders there shall be "no further proceedings in the affairs of the Local Militia," thereby admitting, I say, the existence of the abuses stated by Mr. Wardle, and denied by them in the House of Commons. The next head of public service in which Mr. Wardle stated there was much abuse which might be corrected without detriment, was in the Cloathing of the Volunteers. Ministers denied the existence of that abuse also. How have they acted upon it? They

have given orders, "that there shall be no further proceeding on the subject of the Cloathing of the Volunteers." The next head of service was that of "a supply of the article of Canvass:" in which Mr. Wardle stated there was great abuse, and might be much retrenchment without injury to the public service. Ministers denied the existence of any such abuse. Look at the actions afterwards; They have discharged the Inspector of Canvas! Such, my Lord Mayor, are the facts; and after this, are we to be told that what has transpired since our Vote of Thanks to Mr. Wardle has been such as ought to induce us to rescind that Vote. I say that what has transpired since, calls upon us, in the discharge of our public duty, to enlarge and to extend those Thanks to a man who has rendered such essential service to his country. I say, it is high time for us to make a stand against the torrent of Corruption, when it is become notorious, that no less than 200,000*l.* of the public money is given to individuals in Pensions, as I have already described; when we see that one individual has, in nine months, defrauded the public of 90,000*l.*; and shall we, after this, say that these matters come upon the Members of the Court by surprise? Why should the statement of them surprize any of us, since we all know of their existence? but it seems that in some persons the existence of these things is not so shocking as the statement is—who cannot bear to hear any thing said to the discredit of our Governors.

(To be continued.)

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FRENCH ARMY IN AUSTRIA.—*Twenty Sixth Bulletin.*—(Continued from p. 160.)

Twelve of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are seen in the neighbourhood of a great capital, have been burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is loud against the guilty men who have drawn upon it all these calamities.—The general of brigade, Laroche, entered Nuremberg on the 28th of June, with a corps of cavalry, and proceeded towards Bayreuth. He met the enemy at Besenheim, charged him with the first provisional regiment of dragoons, and cut in pieces all who opposed him, and took two pieces of cannon.

Twenty-Seventh Bulletin.

On the 10th the duke of Rivoli beat the

enemy's rear-guard before Hollabrun.—At noon on the same day, the duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of Znaim, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery filing off towards Bohemia. Gen. Bellegarde wrote to him that prince John of Lichtenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for Peace; and in consequence desired a Suspension of Arms. The duke of Ragusa replied, that it was not in his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, took from him an excellent position, made some prisoners, and took two colours.—On the morning of the same day, the duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicolsbourg, and general Grouchy had beaten prince Rosenberg's rear, taking 450 men of prince Charles's regiment.—At noon on the 11th instant, the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The duke of Ragusa had attacked the town; and the duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and had occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we had taken 3,000 men, two colours, and three pieces of cannon. The general of brigade, Bruyeres, an officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The general of brigade, Guiton, made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers.—The Emperor, informed that prince John of Lichtenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The annexed Armistice was signed at midnight, at the prince of Neuchatel's. The prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent, at two o'clock in the morning.

Suspension of Arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be a Suspension of Arms between the armies of his majesty the Emperor of the French, king of Italy, and of his majesty the Emperor of Austria.

2. The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier which separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line drawn from the frontier of Moravia upon Raab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the Circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its conflux with the Taya; from thence to St. Johann and the road to Presbourg;

Presbourg and a league round the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Raab; the Raab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.

3. The citadels of Brunn and Gratz shall be evacuated immediately on the signature of the present Armistice.

4. The detachments of Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol and the Voralberg, shall evacuate those two countries, and the fort of Sachsenbourg shall be given up to the French troops.

5. The magazines of provisions and clothes, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which belong to it, may be emptied.

6. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.

7. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and fifteen days notice shall be given before hostilities recommence.

8. Commissaries on either side shall be named, for the execution of the present articles.

9. From to-morrow, the 13th, the Austrian troops shall begin their evacuation of the countries marked out by this suspension of arms; and shall retire by daily marches.—The fort of Brunn shall be given up to the French army on the 14th of July; and that of Gratz on the 16th.

Made and concluded between us the undersigned, charged with full powers from our respective sovereigns, the prince of Neufchatel, major-gen. of the French army, and M. Baron Wimpffen, major-gen. of the *etat-major* of the Austrian army, at the camp before Znaim, July 12, 1809.

Twenty-eighth Bulletin.

The Danube has risen six feet. The bridges of boats which had been constructed before Vienna, since the battle of Wagram, have been broken by the effects of this rise; but the bridges at Ebersdorff are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans.—The Archduke Charles having sent major gen. Weissenvof to compliment the Emperor, and since that, the baron de Wimpffen and prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand in his name, his majesty has thought

proper to send to the Archduke, the duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head-quarters.—The Emperor left his camp at Znaim yesterday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the palace of Schoenbrunn at three in the afternoon.—His majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spitz, which forms the *tete-de-pont* of Vienna. Gen. Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked out and begun this day.—The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.—His majesty has named as marshals of the empire, gen. Oudinot, the duke of Ragusa, and gen. Macdonald. The number of marshals was eleven; this nomination will make it 14. There still remain two vacancies.—The places of col. gen. of the Swiss, and col.-gen. of the chasseurs, are also vacant. The col.-gen. of the chasseurs, is, according to our constitution, a Grand Officer of the empire.—His majesty has testified his satisfaction with the manner in which the Surgery has been served, and particularly with the services of the principal surgeon, Heurteloup.—His majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th, caused a great number of the wounded to be taken off; and left there the duke of Friuli, grand marshal of the palace, who remained all day.—The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to 12 or 13,000.—The Austrians have had 19 generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.—Several couriers have been intercepted, and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Gentz with count Stadion. The influence of this wretch in the leading determinations of the Austrian cabinet, is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms and spread poisons on the Continent.—The duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the circle of Znaim; that of the duke of Auers-tadt in the circle of Brunn; that of the duke of Ragusa in the circle of Korn-Neubourg; that of marshal Oudinot before Vienna at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presbourg and Gratz. The imperial guard returns to the environs of Schoenbrunn.—The harvest is very fine, and

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abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, and rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly.

AUSTRIA.—Supplement to the London Gazette of the 11th of July.—(Continued from p. 96.)

Corps of the General of Cavalry count Bellegarde.

Count Bellegarde having received a message from gen. Wacquant, that the enemy was assembling in force before Aspern, towards the bushy meadow, and apparently had in view an assault upon that point, was just going to throw a fresh battalion of Argenteu's into Aspern, when the enemy, in heavy columns of infantry and cavalry, supported by a numerous artillery, began to advance upon the centre of the corps in the plain.—The troops stationed at Aspern, exhausted as they were with the incessant fire kept up during the night, were unable to withstand the impetuosity of the attack; their ammunition, both for artillery and musquetry, began to fail, and gen. Wacquant retreated in good order to the church-yard. This post, gained at so dear a rate, was again taken from him, after several attacks sustained in conjunction with lieut.-gen. Hiller; the place was alternately taken and lost, till at length the superiority of our fire obliged the enemy to abandon the house, and a last assault of Hiller's corps prevented all farther attempts.—From the moment of the retaking of Aspern it became possible to oppose an offensive movement to the enemy advancing upon the centre, and to operate upon his left flank and communication. The defence of Aspern was therefore left entirely to Hiller's corps, and while count Bellegarde appuied his right wing on Aspern, he formed his left and the centre in the direction of Esslingen, in such a manner that, by degrees, he gained the right flank of the enemy, compelled him to retreat, and, by the complete effect of the artillery, brought to bear upon the left wing, which commanded the whole space from Aspern to Esslingen, gave him a most severe defeat.

Corps of lieutenant-general the prince of Hohenzollern.

The dawn of morning was with this corps also the signal for the renewal of the gigantic conflict. The enemy's infantry was drawn up in large divisions, and be-

tween it the whole of the heavy cavalry was formed in masses. The general of cavalry, prince Lichtenstein, on observing this order of battle, perceived the necessity of keeping up a close communication with the infantry placed near him: he therefore drew up his right wing en echiquier behind the corps of infantry, but kept his left wing together, with reserves posted in the rear.—A prodigious quantity of artillery covered the front of the enemy, who seemed desirous to annihilate our corps by the murderous fire of cannon and howitzers. Upwards of two hundred pieces of cannon were engaged on both sides, and the oldest soldiers never recollect to have witnessed so tremendous a fire.—Vain was every effort to shake the intrepidity of the Austrian troops. Napoleon rode through his ranks, and according to the report of the prisoners, made them acquainted with the destruction of his bridge, but added, that he had himself ordered it to be broken down, because in this case there was no alternative, but victory or death. Soon afterwards the whole of the enemy's line put itself in motion, and the cavalry made its principal attack on the point where the corps of cavalry of prince Lichtenstein communicated with the left wing of lieut.-gen. the prince of Hohenzollern. The engagement now became general; the regiments of Rohan, D'Aspre, Joseph Colloredo and Stain, repulsed all the attacks of the enemy. The generals were every where at the head of their troops, and inspired them with courage and perseverance. The Archduke himself seized the colours of Zach's, and the battalion, which had already begun to give way, followed with new enthusiasm his heroic example. Most of those who surrounded him were wounded; his adj.-gen. count Colloredo, received a ball in his head, the wound from which was at first considered dangerous; a squeeze of the hand signified to him the concern of his sympathizing commander, who, filled with contempt of death, now fought for glory and for his country.—The attacks of our impenetrable corps, both with the sabre and the bayonet, so rapidly repeated and so impetuous, as to be unparalleled in military annals, frustrated all the intentions of the enemy.—He was beaten at all points, and astonished at such undaunted intrepidity, he was obliged to abandon the field of battle.—About this time lieut.-gen. the prince of Hohenzollern observed on his left wing, near Esslingen, a chasm, which had been

formed during the heat of the engagement, and afforded an advantageous point of attack. Frelich's regiment, commanded by col. Mecserry, was ordered thither in three corps, and repulsed four regiments of cavalry, accompanied with infantry and artillery. The corps remained in the position which they had taken, till the grenadiers of the reserve, which the Archduke had ordered forward from Brientlee, arrived to relieve the battalions exhausted with the sanguinary conflict, and continued the attack upon the centre of the enemy's position. Lieut.-gen. D'Aspre penetrated with the four battalions of grenadiers of Przezinsky, Puteany, Scovaux, and Scharlach, without firing a shot, to the enemy's cannon, where he was flanked by such a destructive fire from Esslingen, that nothing but the presence of the Archduke, who hastened to the spot, could have induced his grenadiers to maintain their ground. Captain count Dombasse had already reached the enemy's battery, when he was wounded by two balls, and quitted the field.—About noon the Archduke ordered a new assault upon Esslingen, which was immediately undertaken by field-marshal-lieut. D'Aspre with the grenadier battalions of Kirchenbetter and Scovaux on the left, and Scharlach and Georgy in front. Five times did these gallant troops rush up to the very walls of the houses, burning internally and placed in a state of defence; some of the grenadiers thrust their bayonets into the enemy's loop-holes; but all their efforts were fruitless, for their antagonists fought the fight of despair.—The Archduke ordered the grenadiers to take up their former position, and when they afterwards volunteered to renew the assault, he would not permit them, as the enemy was then in full retreat.

Corps of field-marshal lieutenant prince Rosenberg.

Both divisions of this corps, which in advancing to the engagement, had composed the fourth and fifth columns, were formed before break of day for a new attack, for which the enemy likewise made preparation on his side, but with a manifest superiority in numbers.—Prince Rosenberg resolved to attack the village of Esslingen with the Archduke Charles's regiment of infantry, to push forward his other troops in battalions, and in particular to go and meet the enemy, who was advancing in the open country between

Esslingen and the nearest arm of the Danube.—The village was already gained, and battalions advancing on the left, obliged the enemy, drawn up in several lines, to yield. The most violent cannonade was kept up incessantly on both sides, and it was sustained by the troops with the greatest fortitude.—Favoured by a fog which suddenly came on, the enemy's heavy cavalry ventured to attack on all sides the corps formed by Sztarray's and Hiller's regiments of infantry. These brave fellows received him with fixed bayonets, and at the last moment poured in their fire with such effect, that the enemy was compelled to betake himself to flight with considerable loss. Five times were these attacks on Sztarray's and Hiller's regiments repeated, and each time were they repelled with equal courage and resolution. The cavalry contributed all that lay in their power to the pursuit of the enemy and the support of the infantry.—Coburg's, the Archduke Louis's, and Czartorisky's regiments, belonging to the division of lieut.-gen. Dedovich, stationed on the right, renewed the exertions of the preceding day with the same distinction and the same success. After this severe conflict, the enemy seemed to have no inclination to expose himself to any fresh disaster, and confined himself merely to the operation of his superior artillery.—About eleven A. M. prince Rosenberg received orders from the Archduke, Commander in Chief, to make a new attack upon Esslingen, and a message to the same effect was sent to lieut.-gen. Dedovich, who commanded the right division of this corps.—Prince Rosenberg immediately formed two columns of attack under the conduct of lieutenant-generals princes Hohenloe and Rohan, while lieutenant general Dedovich advanced against the citadel of the place, and the magazine surrounded with walls and ditches.—The attack was made with redoubled bravery, and our troops rushed with irresistible impetuosity into the village. Still, however, they found it impossible to maintain this post, into which the enemy kept continually throwing new reinforcements, which was of the utmost importance for covering his retreat, which he had already resolved upon, and which he defended with an immense sacrifice of lives. Prince Rosenberg therefore resolved to confine himself to the obstinate maintenance of his own position, to secure the left flank of the army, and to encrease the embarrass-

ment of the enemy by an incessant fire from all the batteries.—In the night between the 22d and 23d the enemy accomplished his retreat to the Lobau, and at three in the morning his rear-guard also had evacuated Esslingen and all the points which he had occupied on the left bank of the Danube. Some divisions pursued him closely, and took possession as near as possible of the necessary posts of observation.—Thus terminated a conflict of two days, which will be ever memorable in the annals of the world, and in the history of war. It was the most obstinate and bloody that has occurred since the commencement of the French Revolution.—It was decisive for the glory of the Austrian arms, for the preservation of the monarchy, and for the correction of the public opinion.—The infantry has entered upon a new and brilliant career, and by the firm confidence it has manifested in its own energies, has paved the way to new victories. The enemy's cavalry has seen its acquired but hitherto untried glory dissipated by the masses of our battalions, whose cool intrepidity it was unable to endure.—Cavalry and artillery have surpassed themselves in valour, and in the space of two days have performed achievements sufficient for a whole campaign.—Three pieces of cannon, seven ammunition waggons, 17,000 French muskets, and about 3,000 cuirasses fell into the hands of the conqueror. The loss on both sides was very great: this, and the circumstance that very few prisoners were taken by either party, proves the determination of the combatants either to conquer or die.—The Austrian army laments the death of 87 superior officers, and 4,199 subalterns and privates.—Lieutenant-generals prince Rohan, Dedovich, Weber, and Frenel, gen. Winzingerode, Grill, Neustadter, Siegenthal, Colloredo, May Hohenfeld, and Buresch, 663 officers, and 15,651 subalterns and privates, were wounded. Of these, field marshal lieutenant Weber, 8 officers and 129 men, were taken prisoners by the enemy.—The loss of the enemy was prodigious, and exceeds all expectation. It can only be accounted for by the effect of our concentric fire on an exceedingly confined field of battle, where all the batteries crossed one another, and calculated by the following authentic data.—Generals Lasnes, D'Espagne, St. Hilaire, and Albuquerque, are dead; Massena, Bessieres, Molitor, Boudet, Legrand, Lasalle, and the two brothers Legrange,

wounded; Durosnel and Foulcr taken.—Upwards of 7,000 men, and an immense number of horses were buried on the field of battle; 5,000 and some hundred wounded lie in our hospitals. In Vienna and the suburbs there are at present 29,773 wounded; many were carried to St. Polten, Enns, and as far as Lintz; 2,300 were taken. Several hundreds of corpses floated down the Danube, and are still daily thrown upon its shores; many met their death in the island of Lobau, and since the water has fallen in the smaller arms of the river, innumerable bodies, thus consigned by their comrades to everlasting oblivion, have become visible. The burying of the sufferers is not yet over, and a pestilential air is wafted down the theatre of death.—His imperial highness, the Generalissimo, has indeed undertaken the duty so dear to his heart, of acquainting the monarch and the country with the names of those who took the most active share in the achievements of these glorious days; but he acknowledges with profound emotion, that, amidst the rivalry of the highest military virtues, it is scarcely possible to distinguish the most valiant, and declares all the soldiers of Aspern worthy of public gratitude.—His imperial highness considers the intelligent dispositions of the chief of his staff, gen. baron Wimpffen, and his incessant exertions, as the foundation of the victory.—The officers commanding corps have rendered themselves deserving of the highest favours by uncommon devotedness, personal bravery, warm attachment to their sovereign, and their high sense of honour.—Their names will be transmitted to posterity with the achievements of the valiant troops who were under their direction. Col. Smola, of the artillery, by his indefatigable activity in the proper application of the ordnance, and his well-known bravery, rendered the most important services.—The commanding officers of corps and columns have furnished a list of the generals, staff, and superior officers, who particularly distinguished themselves.

Lieut. gen. count Klenau, who exhibited fresh proofs of his well known valour, both in the reconnoissance of the 20th, and in the engagements of both days, bestows particular commendations on the conduct of col. Trapp of the staff, of col. Hardegg of Schwarzenberg's hulans, of major Scheibler of Rosenberg's light horse, of lieutenant-col. Lutz and lieutenant Laghetty and Manz of the first battalion of jagers.—Lieut.

gen. baron d'Aspre, at the head of his brave grenadiers, whom he led with the most determined intrepidity into fire, deems lieut.-col. Bissingen and majors Puteany, Kirchenbetter and Winiawsky, worthy of particular commendation. Sub-lieut. count Rezewusky distinguished himself in a manner that does him the highest honour. This young man was captain in the Austrian militia, and being afraid at the commencement of the war that he should be obliged to remain with his battalion in the interior, he endeavoured to procure his removal to a regiment of light horse; and as there was no vacancy, he entered as cadet and volunteer into Kienmayer's hussars, in which he was soon promoted to a sub-lieutenancy.—On the attack of the grenadiers he voluntarily accompanied lieut.-gen. D'Aspre into the thickest of the fire; and when the field-marshal's horse was shot under him, he sprang from his, and presented it to him with these words—"You want him more than I." He then joined on foot in the assault made by the grenadiers, till a wound which he received put an end to his exertions. As a reward for such extraordinary zeal, his imperial highness has appointed sub-lieut. count Rezewusky captain in the hulans.—Many individual traits of heroism are not yet known, and consequently cannot be recorded. Thus corporal Prager of Zettivitz's, took prisoner one of the enemy's chefs d'escadron before the mass of his battalion. Corporals Donner and Horner, and the privates Pressich, Herma, and Schmerha, of the battalion of prince Kinsky's legion, were cut off by a fire of musketry from their corps, and surrounded by the enemy's cavalry, they fought their way through, and rejoined their battalion.—The Oberjager Fickerberger and the Unterjager Schaffer of the second battalion of jagers, penetrated into the French emperor's guard, and seized one of the enemy's captains in the midst of his ranks. The private Larda, of duke Albert's cuirassiers, retook a six-pounder which had fallen into the enemy's hands, and brought it back with its equipage. Serjeant Pap, of Chasteler's, snatched the colours of his battalion, from the hands of the dying first lieut. Cazan, who had himself taken it from the ensign who had been killed, and headed his troop with the most exemplary intrepidity. Among the artillery there are few but what highly distinguished themselves by deeds of the most daring

and contempt of every danger.—But a grateful country will not fail to hold in honourable remembrance the departed heroes who found death in the arms of victory. In this number those particularly worthy of mention are, col. de Fiennes, of Bellegarde's—major Danzer, of O'Reiley's—major Gerdech, of Froon's—capt. Charles Kaiser and Konovsky, of Rosenberg's—capt. Surgeant, of Reuss Greyz's—first lieut. Cazan, of Chasteler's—and lieut. Zakazill, of the artillery, who displayed the most extraordinary proofs of valour, and with his dying breath recommended his widow to the paternal care of his majesty.

BATTLE OF TALAVERA.—*From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1809.*

Downing-street, Aug. 15, 1809.—Dispatches, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, were this day received at the office of lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from lieut.-gen. the right hon. sir Arthur Wellesley, k. b., dated Talavera, 29th July, 1809.

Talavera de la Reyna, July 29, 1809.

My Lord; General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche on the morning of the 24th as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos. For the reasons stated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of lieut.-gen. Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between gen. Cuesta and me, and with sir R. Wilson's corps at Escalona. It appears that gen. Vanegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Daniel, in La Mancha; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, between Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2,000 men in that place.—His united army thus consisted of the corps of marshal Victor, of that of gen. Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8,000 men, the guards of Joseph Buonaparté, and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Buonaparté, aided by marshals Jourdan and Victor, and gen. Sebastiani.—On the 26th gen. Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and

obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, gen. Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla. It was then obvious, that the enemy intended to try the result of a general action, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighbourhood of Talavera, and gen. Cuesta having consented to take up this position on the morning of the 27th, I ordered gen. Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving gen. McKenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, as an advanced post in the wood on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank. The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended rather more than two miles; the ground was open upon the left, where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height, on which was in echelon and in second line a division of infantry under the orders of major-gen. Hill. There was a valley between this height, and a range of mountains still further upon the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action. The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry. All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner; the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish infantry was formed into two lines behind the banks, on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of our position.—In the centre, between the two armies, there was a commanding spot of ground, on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground in its rear. Brig.-gen. Alexander Campbell was posted at this spot with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons, and some Spanish cavalry.—At about two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack gen. Mackenzie's division. The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops, consisting of gen. Mac-

kenzie's and col. Donkin's brigades, and gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by gen. Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion 87th regiment, and 2d battalion 31st regiment, in the wood.—Upon this occasion, the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous, and I had particular reasons for being satisfied with the manner in which major-gen. Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard. As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack on the combined army.—General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the Guards, col. Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the King's German Legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening by a cannonade upon the left of our position; and by an attempt, with his cavalry, to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely. Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley, on the left of the height occupied by gen. Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but major-gen. Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it.—This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day-light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and was repulsed by major-gen. Hill. Major-gen. Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment in these different affairs, as well as that of major-gen. Tilson and brig.-gen. Stewart.—We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention brigade-major Fordyce, and brigade-major Gardner; and major-gen. Hill was himself wounded, but, I am happy to say, but slightly. The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.—In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on

our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.—The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under lieutenant-general De Bassecourt.—The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley with a view to attack the height occupied by major-general Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German lt. dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of general Anson, directed by lieutenant-general Payne, and supported by general Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan. At the same time he directed an attack upon brigadier-general Alex. Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies, and on the right of the British. This attack was most successfully repulsed by brigadier-general Campbell, supported by the King's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and brigadier-general Campbell took the enemy's cannon.—The brigadier-general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended. An attack was also made at the same time upon lieutenant-general Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British army. This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets, by the whole division, but the brigade of Guards, which were on the right, having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position, under cover of the 2d line of general Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment. I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the Guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of lieutenant-general Sherbrooke's division. Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he com-

menced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands twenty pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.—Your lordship will observe by the inclosed return the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers, in this long and hard-fought action, with more than double our number. That of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed, and indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts their loss is ten thousand men. Generals Lapisse and Morlot are killed; generals Sebastiani and Boulet wounded.—I have particularly to lament the loss of major-general Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and of brigadier-general Langworth, of the King's German Legion; and of brigade-major Beckett, of the Guards.—Your lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish Commander in Chief, his officers, and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement to the left of the enemy, while he was engaged with us.—I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to lieutenant-general Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.—To lieutenant-general Payne and the cavalry, particularly general Anson's brigade, to major-generals Hill and Tilson, brigadier-generals Alex. Campbell, Rd. Stewart, and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by colonel White; the 1st battalion 48th, commanded by colonel Donnellan, afterwards when that officer was wounded, by major Middlemore; the 2d battalion 7th, commanded by lieutenant-colonel sir Wm. Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bingham; the 97th, commanded by colonel Lyon; the 1st battalion of detachments, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Bunbury, and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by major Watson, and

of the 45th, commanded by lieutenant-col. Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by major Davy, on the 27th.—The advance of the brigade of Guards was most gallantly conducted by brigadier-gen. Campbell, and when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order. The artillery, under brigadier-gen. Howorth, was also, throughout these days, of the greatest service, and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer lieutenant-col. Fletcher, the adj.-gen., brigadier-gen. the hon. C. Stewart, and the quarter-master-gen. col. Murray, and the officer of those departments respectively, and from col. Bathurst and the officers of my personal staff. I also received much assistance from col. O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from brigadier-gen. Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of brigadier-gen. Alex. Campbell.—I send this by capt. lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your lordship any further information, and whom I beg leave to recommend. I have the honour to be, &c. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of the Numbers of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of lieutenant-gen. sir A. Wellesley, k. b., in action with the French army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparté in person, in front of the town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th of July 1809.

General Staff; 1 officer killed.—14th Light Dragoons; 1 rank and file wounded.—1st Light Dragoons King's German Legion; 2 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—Royal British Artillery; 2 rank and file wounded.—Royal Engineers; 1 officer wounded.—1st Batt. Coldstream Guards; 1 officer killed; 1 officer, 2 rank and file wounded.—2d Batt. 24th Foot; 1 rank and file killed; 6 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 29th Foot; 10 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 42 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—2d Batt. 31st Foot; 1 officer, 1 serj., 22 rank and file killed; 4 officers, 3 serjs., 85 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 45th Foot; 4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 13 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 48th Foot; 8 rank and file wounded.—2d Batt. 48th Foot; 3 rank and file wounded.—5th Batt. 60th Foot; 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 4 rank and file wounded; 1 dmr., 18 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 61st Foot; 3 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 3 rank and file wounded.—2d Batt. 87th Foot; 1 officer, 26 rank and file killed; 10 Officers, 3 serjeants, 124 rank and file wounded;

1 serjeant, 83 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 88th Foot; 2 officers, 7 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file wounded; 30 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. Detachments; 1 officer, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 38 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 13 rank and file missing.—1st Line Batt. King's German Legion; 2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.—1st and 2d Light Batts. ditto; 4 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 23 rank and file wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—2d Line Batt. ditto; 3 rank and file wounded.—5th ditto, ditto; 6 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 32 rank and file wounded; 11 rank and file missing.—7th ditto, ditto; 19 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 5 serjs. 1 dmr. 43 rank and file wounded; 1 dmr. 76 rank and file missing.

Total—7 officers, 2 serjs. 122 rank and file killed; 24 officers, 17 serjs. 1 dmr. 465 rank and file wounded; 3 officers, 1 serj. 2 dmrs. 202 rank and file missing.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the command of lieutenant-gen. sir A. Wellesley, k. b. in action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparté in person, in front of the town of Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th July, 1809.

Killed.—General Staff; capt. Fordyce, 81st reg. deputy adj. gen.—Coldstream Guards; lieutenant-col. Ross.—2d Batt. 31st Foot; capt. Lodge.—1st Batt. 88th Foot; lieuts. Graydon and M'Carthy.—1st Batt. Detachments; lieutenant M'Dougal, 91st reg.—2d Batt. 87th Foot; Eusign La Serre.

Wounded.—1st Lt. Drags. King's German Legion; lieutenant Heimbruck, severely in the arm.—Royal Engineers; capt. Boothby, severely in the thigh.—1st Batt. Coldstream Guards; capt. and adj. Bryan, severely.—20th Foot; lieutenant Popham, severely.—2d Batt. 31st Foot; capt. Coleman, lieutenant Geo. Beamish, severely; ensigns Gamble and Sorden, slightly.—1st Batt. 45th Foot; lieutenant-col. Guard, severely.—5th Batt. 60th Foot; capt. Wolf, severely.—1st Batt. 61st Foot; major Coghlan, ditto.—2d Batt. 87th Foot; capt. Macrea, severely; capt. Sommersall, slightly; lieutenant Kavanagh, ditto; lieuts. Bagnall, Kingston, Johnson, and Carroll, severely; ensign Moore, slightly; ensigns Knox and Butler, severely.—Rifle Corps, King's German Legion; captain During, slightly; lieutenant Holle, severely.—7th Line King's German Legion, adj. Delius, severely.

Missing.—1st Batt. Detachments; captain Poole, 53d Foot; capt. Walsh, 91st Foot; and lieutenant Cameron, 70th Foot.

Return of the numbers, killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the command of lieutenant-gen. sir A. Wellesley, k. b. in action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparté in person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July, 1809.

General Staff; 4 officers killed; 9 officers

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wounded.—3d Drag. Guards; 1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—4th Dragoons; 3 rank and file killed; 2 serjs. 7 rank and file wounded.—14th Lt. Dragoons; 3 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 6 rank and file, wounded.—16th Lt. Dragoons; 6 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 5 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—23d Lt. Dragoons; 2 officers, 3 serjs. 44 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 2 serjs. 1 dmr. 43 rank and file, wounded; 3 officers, 7 serjs. 2 dmrs. 96 rank and file missing.—1st Lt. Dragoons King's German Legion; 1 dmr. killed; 2 officers, 1 serj. 2 dmrs. 29 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.—Royal British Artillery, 1 officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 21 rank and file wounded.—Royal German Artillery; 1 serj. 2 rank and file killed; 3 serjs. 27 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—Royal Engineers; 1 officer wounded.—Royal Staff Corps; 2 officers wounded.—1st Batt. Coldstream Guards; 1 officer, 33 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 11 serjs. 1 dmr. 239 rank and file, wounded.—1st Batt. 3d Guards; 5 officers, 4 serjs. 45 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 11 serjs. 1 dmr. 249 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—3d Foot, or Buffs; 1 serj. 25 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 5 serjs. 102 rank and file wounded; 7 rank and file missing. 2d Batt. 7th Foot; 1 officer, 6 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 1 serj. 2 dmrs. 51 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.—2d Batt. 24th Foot; 2 serjs. 42 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 13 serjs. 255 rank and file, wounded; 21 rank and file, missing.—1st Batt. 29th Foot; 1 serj. 25 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 98 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.—2d Batt. 31st Foot; 1 serjeant, 20 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 5 serj., 97 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 40th Foot; 7 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 serj. 47 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 45th Foot; 9 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 4 serj. 130 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 1 serj. 1 dmr. 10 rank and file missing.—1st Batt. 48th Foot; 22 rank and file killed; 10 officers, 3 serj. 132 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—2d Batt. 48th Foot; 1 serj., 11 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 3 serj., 50 rank and file wounded; 1 officer missing.—2d Batt. 53d Foot; 6 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 1 serj. 29 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—5th Batt. 60th Foot; 1 dmr., 6 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 1 serj., 24 rank and file, wounded; 2 serj., 10 rank and file, missing.—1st Batt. 61st Foot; 3 officers, 1 dmr. 42 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 10 serj. 183 rank and file, wounded; 16 rank and file missing.—2d Batt. 66th Foot; 1 serj. 15 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 5 serj. 83 rank and file, wounded; 1 serj. 10 rank and file, missing.—2d Batt. 83d Foot; 4 officers, 1 serj., 37 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 11 serjeants, 2 dmrs., 189 rank and file, wounded; 28 rank and file missing.—2d Batt. 87th Foot; 1 serj., 8 rank and

file, killed; 3 officers, 3 serj. 40 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file, missing.—1st Batt. 88th Foot; 1 officer, 1 serj. 11 rank and file, killed; 3 officers, 60 rank and file, wounded.—1st Batt. 97th Foot; 6 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 21 rank and file, missing.—1st Batt. Detachments; 26 rank and file killed; 9 officers, 6 serj. 1 dmr., 159 rank and file, wounded; 1 dmr., 1 rank and file missing.—2d Batt. Detachments; 7 rank and file, killed; 13 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—1st Line Batt. King's German Legion; 2 officers, 1 serj. 36 rank and file, killed; 10 officers, 13 serj., 1 dmr., 227 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.—1st and 2d Light Batt. ditto; 6 rank and file killed; 3 serj. 34 rank and file, wounded.—2d Line Batt. ditto; 4 serj. 57 rank and file, killed; 14 officers, 14 serj. 3 dmrs, 271 rank and file, wounded; 24 rank and file missing.—5th ditto, ditto; 3 officers, 1 serj. 1 dmr., 25 rank and file killed; 6 officers, 8 serj., 1 dmr., 109 rank and file, wounded; 1 dmr., 100 rank and file, missing.—7th ditto, ditto; 2 serj., 15 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 7 serj. 28 rank and file, wounded; 3 serj., 2 dmrs., 49 rank and file, missing.

Total; 27 officers, 26 serjeants, 4 dmrs., 613 rank and file, killed; 171 officers, 148 serj. 15 dmrs., 3072 rank and file, wounded; 6 officers, 14 serj., 7 dmrs., 418 rank and file missing.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken in the Battle of the 28th July.

4 eight-pounders, 4 six ditto, 1 four ditto, 1 six-inch howitzer, 2 tumbrils, complete in ammunition; taken by brigadier-general A. Campbell's brigade.—6 pieces of ordnance, 1 six-inch howitzer; left by the enemy, and found in the woods.—1 standard, taken by the 29th regiment; 1 ditto, destroyed by ditto.—3 standards, taken by the King's German Legion.

CHARLES STEWART, Brig.-Gen. Adj.-Gen.

Names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing of the Army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, k. b. in the Action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparté in person, at Talavera de la Reyna, on the 28th July, 1809.

Killed.—General Staff; major gen. Mackenzie and brigadier gen. Langworth.—Coldstream Guards; capt. Becket, brigade major to brigade of Guards.—43d Foot; capt. Gardner, brigade major to brigadier gen. Stewart.—23d Light Dragoons; lieuts. King and Powell.—1st Bat. Coldstream Guards; ensign Parker.—Royal Artillery; lieut. Wyatt.—1st Bat. 3d Guards; capt. Walker, Buchanan, Dalrymple; ensign Ram; adj. Irby.—2d Bat. 7th Foot; lieut. Beaufoy.—1st Bat. 61st Foot; major F. Orpen; capt. H. James; lieut. Dan. Haimes.—2d Bat. 83d Foot; lieut. colonel Gordon; lieuts. Dahman, Montgomery, Flood.—1st Bat. 88th Foot; capt. Blake.—1st Light Bat. King's German Legion; capt. Versalle, capt. Henry Hodenberg.

Wounded.—Major gen. Hill, slightly; bri-

gadier gen. A. Campbell, slightly; ditto H. Campbell, severely, but not dangerously.—13th Light Dragoons; capt. Whittingham, deputy-assistant quarter-master general, slightly.—91st Regiment; capt. Blair, brigade major to general Cameron, severely.—Coldstream Guards; capt. Bouverie, aid-de-camp to sir A. Wellesley, slightly.—92d Foot; Ulysses Burgh, ditto, ditto.—1st Bat. Line, King's German Legion; capt. Zerssen, aid-de-camp to gen. Langwerth, severely.—Sicily Regiment; capt. Craig, aid-de-camp to gen. Sherbrooke, slightly.—3d Dragoon Guards; capt. Bryce, severely.—14th Light Dragoons; col. Hawker, slightly; capt. Chapman and Hawker, severely; lieut. Ellis, ditto; lieuts. Wainman and Smith, slightly.—16th ditto; lieut. Bence, slightly.—23d ditto; capt. Howard and Frankland, severely; lord W. Russell, slightly; cornet Dodvile, ditto.—1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion; lieut. Poten, severely; cornet Teuts, slightly.—Royal Engineers; lieut. Stanway, slightly.—Royal Brit. Artillery; lieut. col. Framlingham, slightly; capt. Taylor and Baynes, ditto.—Royal Staff Corps; capt. Todd, slightly; lieut. Shancham, ditto.—1st Bat. Coldstream Guards; lieut. col. Stibbert, and sir W. Sheridan, severely, but not dangerously; capt. Millman and Christie, ditto; capt. Collier and Wood, slightly; capt. Jenkinson, severely; ensign Sandilands, ditto, but not dangerously.—1st Bat. 3d Guards; lieut. col. Gordon, slightly; major Fotheringham, ditto; capt. Geils, ditto; ensigns Acheson, Towers, and Scott, ditto.—1st Bat. 3d Foot, or Buffs; lieut. col. Muter, severely, since dead; major Drummond, brevet lieut. col. slightly.—2d Bat. 7th Foot; lieuts. Kerwan and Muter, severely; adj. Page, slightly.—2d Bat. 24th Foot; lieut. col. Drummond, severely; major Popham, ditto; capt. Collis, ditto; capt. Evans, ditto, since dead; lieut. Vardy, slightly; ensigns Grant, Skene, and Johnson, severely.—2d Bat. 24th Foot; ensign Jessamin, severely; adj. Topp, slightly.—29th Foot; capt. Gauntlett, severely; lieuts. Stanns, Leslie, Stanhope, ditto; lieut. Nicholson, slightly; capt. Newbolt, ditto.—2d Bat. 31st Foot; capt. Nicholls, slightly; lieut. Tirdlestone, slightly; lieut. A. Beamish, severely.—1st Bat. 40th Foot; capt. Colquhoun, slightly.—1st Bat. 45th Foot; major Gwyn, slightly; lieut. Cole, ditto.—1st Bat. 48th Foot; lieut. col. Donellan, severely; brevet major Marston, slightly; capt. Wood and French, ditto; lieuts. Drought, Page, and Cheslyn, severely; lieuts. Giles and Cuthbertson, slightly; ensign Vandermeulen, severely.—2d Battalion 48th Foot; lieutenant Johnson, slightly; ensign Kenny, severely.—2d Bat. 53d Foot; major Kingscote, slightly; capt. Stowell, ditto. 5th Batt. 60th Foot; capt. Garliff, b. major, slightly; capt. Andrew, ditto; lieuts. Zulke, Ritter, and Mitchell, severely; ensign Altenstein, ditto.—1st Batt. 61st Foot; capt. Furnasse, Laing, Goodsman, and Hartley, slightly; lieuts. McLean and Tench, ditto; lieut. Collins, severely; lieut. Gwan, slightly; ensign

Brackenburg, ditto; adj. Drewe, severely.—2d Batt. 66th Foot; capt. Kelly, slightly; capt. Stuart, severely; capt. Adams, brevet lieut. col. ditto; lieuts. Morris, Dudgeon, Humbly and Steel, severely; lieut. Shewbridge, slightly; lieut. Morgan, severely; ensign Cotter, ditto; ensign Macarthy, slightly.—2d Batt. 83d Foot; capt. Sommerfield, slightly; capt. Reynolds, leg amputated; lieut. Nicholson, severely; lieuts. Baldwin and Johnson, slightly; lieut. Abell, severely; lieut. Pyne, slightly; ensigns Buggie and Carey, severely; ensign Letoller, slightly; adj. Braham, ditto.—2d Batt. 87th Foot; major Gough, severely; lieut. Rogers, slightly; ensign Pepper, ditto.—88th Foot; capt. Brown, severely; lieut. Whittle, ditto; ensign Whitelaw, ditto.—1st Batt. Detachments; major Ross, 38th regt. severely; capt. McPherson, 35th ditto, ditto; capt. Bradley, 28th ditto, slightly; capt. Chancellor, 38th ditto, ditto; lieut. Gilbert, 28th ditto, severely; lieut. McBeth, 42d ditto, ditto; lieut. Fullerton, 38th ditto, slightly; lieut. Munroe, 42d ditto, ditto; lieut. Brown, 43d ditto, ditto.—1st Batt. Line, King's German Legion; major Bodeker, severely; capt. Marshal, ditto; capt. Saffie, slightly; capt. Petersdorf, ditto; lieuts. Goben, senior, Ernest Hodenberg, and Fred. Hodenberg, severely; lieuts. Saffie, and Schluter, senior, slightly; ensign Allen, ditto.—2d Line Batt. King's German Legion; lieut. col. Brauns, severely; major Bellaville, slightly; capt. Bergman, severely; captain Heldrith, slightly; capt. Shamhorst, severely.—2d Line Batt. King's German Legion; lieuts. Beuerman, Winkstern, Wessell, Woek, Holle, severely; ensign Tinch, slightly; ensigns Schmidt, Billeb, Blumenhagen, severely.—5th Batt. Line King's German Legion; capt. Hamelberg, severely; capt. Gerber, slightly; lieuts. Linsingen and During, severely; ensign Brandes, slightly; ensign Kohler, severely.—1st Batt. King's German Legion; major Berger, slightly; lieut. Volgee, ditto; lieut. Freytag, severely; ensign Offen, ditto.—23d Dragoons; capt. Allen and Drake, wounded and missing; lieut. Anderson, ditto.—45th Foot; capt. Leckey, brigade major, missing.—48th Foot, 2d Batt.; ensign Reeves, missing.—97th Foot; lieut. Shipley, ditto.

Return of the Numbers of killed, wounded, and missing, of the Army under the command of Lieut. Gen. sir A. Wellesley, k. b. in action with the French Army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparté, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809.

27th July.—Killed; 7 officers, 2 serjts., 124 rank and file.—Wounded; 24 officers, 17 serjts., 1 dmr., 465 rank and file.—Missing; 3 officers, 1 serjt., 2 dmrs., 202 rank and file.

28th July, 1809.—Killed; 27 officers, 26 serjts., 4 dmrs., 613 rank and file.—Wounded; 171 officers, 148 serjts., 15 dmrs., 3072 rank and file.—Missing; 6 officers, 14 serjts., 7 dmrs., 418 rank and file.

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Total.—Killed; 5 gen. staff, 2 lieut. cols., 1 major, 7 capt., 15 lieuts., 3 cornets or ensigns, 1 adj., 28 serjs., 4 dmrs., 735 rank and file.—Wounded; 9 general staff, 10 lieut. cols., 12 majors, 53 capt., 71 lieuts., 34 cornets or ensigns, 6 adjts., 165 serjs., 16 dmrs., 3537 rank and file.—Missing; 5 capt., 3 lieuts., 1 cornet or ensign, 15 serjs., 9 dmrs., 620 rank and file.—Total 5367.

Return of Horses killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th of July, 1809.

14th Light Dragoons; 9 killed, 2 missing.—23rd ditto; 3 wounded.—1st ditto, King's German Legion; 7 killed, 6 wounded.—Total, 16 killed, 9 wounded, 2 missing.

Return of Horses killed, wounded, and missing, on the 28th of July, 1809.

3rd Dragoon Guards; 2 killed, 4 wounded, 8 missing.—4th ditto; 9 killed, 4 wounded.—14th Lt. Dragoons; 21 killed, 3 wounded, 13 missing.—16th ditto; 21 killed, 2 wounded, 2 missing.—23rd ditto; 70 killed, 25 wounded, 129 missing.—1st ditto, King's German Legion; 32 killed, 27 wounded, 5 missing.—Royal Artillery; 40 killed.—Total, 195 killed, 65 wounded, 157 missing.

Return of the Horses killed, wounded, and missing, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1809.

27th July.—16 killed, 9 wounded, 2 missing.
28th July.—195 killed, 65 wounded, 157 missing.—General Total, 211 killed, 74 wounded, 159 missing.

Extract of a Letter, from Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, k. b. to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated Talavera, Aug. 1, 1809.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 29th July, the enemy have continued to keep a rear-guard of about 10,000 men, on the heights on the left of the Alberche.—The extreme fatigue of the troops, the want of provisions, and the numbers wounded to be taken care of, have prevented me from moving from my position.—Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd arrived with his brigade on the 29th in the morning, having marched twelve Spanish leagues in little more than 24 hours.

Extract of a Letter, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley to Lord Visc. Castlereagh, dated Talavera, Aug. 1, 1809.

When I addressed you this morning, I had not received the report from the outposts. It appears that the enemy withdrew the rear-guard, which was posted on the heights on the left of the Alberche last night at 11 o'clock, and the whole army marched toward St. Olalla; I conclude with an intention of taking up a

position in the neighbourhood of Guadarama.

EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.—*From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Monday August 7, 1809.*

Downing street, August 7, 1809.—Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the Office of lord viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from lieut. gen. the earl of Chatham, dated Middleburgh, 2d and 3d Aug. 1809.

Head quarters, Middleburgh,
2d August, 1809.

My lord; I have the honour of acquainting your lordship, that having sailed from the Downs early in the morning of the 28th ult. with rear-admiral sir Rd. Strachan, in his majesty's ship Venerable, we arrived the same evening, and anchored in East Capelle Roads, and were joined on the following morning by the division of the army under lieut. gen. sir John Hope. It blew in the course of that day a fresh gale from the Westward, which created a heavy swell, and the small craft being much exposed, it was determined to seek shelter for them in the anchorage of the Room Pot, where lieut. gen. sir John Hope's division was also directed to proceed, in order to possess such points as might be necessary to secure the anchorage; as well as with a view to future operations up the East Scheldt.—The left wing of the army, under lieut. gen. sir Eyre Coote, particularly destined for the operation against Walcheren, arrived on the 29th and morning of the 30th, but the wind continuing to blow fresh from the Westward, and occasioning a great surf on the beach, both on the side of Zoutland, as well as near Domburg, it became expedient, in order to effect a landing, to carry the whole fleet through the narrow and difficult passage into the Vere Gat, hitherto considered impracticable for large ships; which being successfully accomplished, and the necessary preparations for debarkation being completed, I have the satisfaction of acquainting your lordship, that the troops landed on the Bree-Sand, about a mile to the Westward of Fort der Haak, without opposition, when a position was taken up for the night on the sand hills, with East Capelle in front. Lieut. gen. Fraser was detached immediately to the left, against Fort der Haak and Ter Vere, the former of which, on his ap-

proach, was evacuated by the enemy, but the town of Vere, which was strong in its defences, and had a garrison of about six hundred men, held out till yesterday morning, notwithstanding the heavy and well-directed fire of the bomb-vessels and gun-boats during the preceding day, and until the place was closely invested.—Early on the morning of the 31st, a deputation from Middleburgh, from whence the garrison had been withdrawn into Flushing, having arrived in camp, terms of capitulation were agreed upon, copies of which I have the honour herewith to inclose, as well as that of the garrison of Ter Vere; and the divisions of the army, under the orders of lieut. gen. lord Paget and major-gen. Graham, moved forward, and took up a position with the right to Maliskirke, the centre at Gryperskirke, and left to St. Laurens.—On the morning of the 1st instant, the troops advanced to the investment of Flushing, which operation was warmly contested by the enemy. In this movement he was driven by major-gen. Graham's division on the right, from the batteries of the Dykeshook, the Vygeter, and the Nole, while brigadier-gen. Houston's brigade forced the enemy posted on the road from Middleburgh to retire, with the loss of four guns, and many killed and wounded. Lieut. gen. lord Paget's division also drove in the posts of the enemy, and took up his position at West Zouberg.—Nothing could exceed the gallantry of the troops throughout the whole of this day, and my warmest praise is due to the several general officers for their judicious disposition in the advance of their respective columns. To lieut. gen. sir Eyre Coote I feel much indebted for his exertions in this service, and the prompt and able manner in which he has executed my orders. The light troops under brig. gen. baron Rottenburg have been admirably conducted; and with the officers commanding the several corps engaged I have every reason to be most perfectly satisfied. The 3d battalion of the Royals and flank companies of the 5th regiment, maintained the right under difficult circumstances, with great gallantry, and killed and wounded a great many of the enemy.—Ter Vere being in our possession, lieut. gen. Fraser's division marched in the evening upon Ruttern, detaching a corps for the reduction of Ramakins, which, when effected, will complete the investment of Flushing.—I have to regret the temporary absence of brigadier-gen. Browne,

who was wounded late in the day, but I trust not to be long deprived of his services.—I have the honour to inclose a return of the killed, wounded, and missing. Deeply as the fall of every British soldier is at all times to be lamented, the loss will not appear to have been great, when the serious impediments it was in the power of the enemy to oppose to our progress are considered, as well as the formidable state of the batteries of Flushing, to which the troops were necessarily exposed.—The pressure of circumstances has prevented the commanding officer of artillery from furnishing a detailed account of the guns and ordnance stores taken in the several batteries, and fortress of Ter Vere, but which will be hereafter transmitted, with the return of the prisoners taken since our landing, supposed to amount to 1,000. Commodore Owen's squadron, with lieut. gen. the marquis of Huntley's division, remains at anchor in the Wieling Passage, and the divisions of lieut. gen. the earl of Rosslyn, and lieut. gen. Grosvenor, are arrived at the anchorage in the Vere Gat.—I cannot conclude without expressing, in the strongest terms, my admiration of the distinguished ability with which the fleet was conducted through the passage into the Vere Gat, nor can the advantages resulting from the success of this operation be too highly estimated, as by it we were not only enabled to effect a disembarkation, which, in the then state of the wind, was impracticable in any other quarter, but also that the enemy, probably relying on the difficulty of the navigation, was less prepared for resistance. I must also warmly acknowledge the great assistance the service has derived from the zealous exertions of the officers of the navy, and of the seamen employed in drawing a considerable proportion of the artillery through a heavy sand, and without whose aid, the advance of the army must necessarily have been suspended, the strength of the tide rendering the landing of the horses for a time extremely difficult. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHATHAM.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, I have received intelligence from lieut. gen. sir J. Hope, that the reserve of the army had effected their landing on South Beveland, and that a detachment had occupied the town of Goes. (Signed) CHATHAM.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION entered into for the Surrender of the Town of Mid-

dleburgh, to his Britannic Majesty's Forces, in consequence of a Deputation from the Prefect and Burgomasters for that purpose.

ART. 1. Security to be granted to every person, public functionaries, private persons, citizens, and inhabitants, whatever their political opinions may have been or now are.—Answer. Granted, provided they conduct themselves as peaceable citizens, and conform to such regulations as will be hereafter established by the authority of the British Government.

Art. 2. Protection to all property, without exception whatsoever.—Answer. Granted, as far as relates to private property; all public property to be accounted for to such commissioners as will be named by the general commanding his Britannic majesty's forces.

Art. 3. The armed citizens or other inhabitants who may have taken up arms, or done military duty to maintain public tranquillity, to be protected in their persons and property, and permitted to return to their dwellings.—Answer. Granted, upon condition that their arms are given to such persons as will be duly authorised to receive them.

Art. 4. Public functionaries and their families to be permitted, if they desire it, to return to any other part of the kingdom of Holland.—Art. 5. Inhabitants, who are absent from their houses, to be permitted to return with their property.—Answer. Granted, subject to the restriction specified in the first Article.

Art. 6. The troops to be quartered in barracks.—Answer. This must be determined according to circumstances, but every care will be taken to render the quartering as little burdensome to the inhabitants as possible.

Art. 7.—Should any misunderstanding take place relating to the foregoing Articles, they will be explained in favour of the town and inhabitants.—Answer. Granted.

Art. 8. The above Article to be also extended to all parts of this department, which may not have obtained equally favourable terms.—Answer. This Article to apply in the present instance to the town of Middleburgh alone; but no difficulty will be made to grant the same advantageous terms to any town that will surrender in like manner without opposition.

Additional Article.—All military sick in hospital, to remain where they are at present, and to be taken care of; on reco-

very to be permitted to return to their corps.—Answer. The sick are to be taken care of by their own medical people, but must be considered as prisoners of war.

(Signed) C. G. BEDRERELD.

P. G. SCHORER.

J. M. VANKHOOR.

H. VAN DE MERDENE.

Agreed to by me, conformably to the powers vested in me by lieutenant-general the earl of Chatham, K. G. Commander of his Britannic majesty's forces; (Signed) EYRE COOTE, lieut. gen.—Heights of Bree Sand, 31st day of July, 1809.

PROPOSAL of a CAPITULATION, by the commandant of the Fortress of Vere, to his Excellency lieutenant-general M. Fraser, commanding the besieging army before Vere, and to captain Richardson, the senior Naval Officer on shore.

Art. 1. The garrison of Vere shall be allowed to quit one of the gates of the town with all the honours of war, and ground their arms upon the glacis, and they shall not be allowed to serve against his Britannic majesty or his Allies, until they have been regularly exchanged, and the troops shall be sent to some Dutch place in Holland, at the expense of his majesty. The officers shall keep their swords, horses, and property, and the soldiers their knapsacks.—Answer. Agreed to; excepting that the garrison is to be considered generally as prisoners of war, and shall be disposed of as the British government shall think proper, and as is customary on such occasions.

Art. 2. From this moment, until the evacuation of the fortress, the troops of both armies shall remain in their present position.—Answer. Granted.

Art. 3. All hostilities shall cease from both sides, and no preparation of attack or defence shall be carried on.—Answer. Granted.

Art. 4. All the artillery and stores shall be delivered over by the commissaries appointed from both sides.—Answer. Agreed to, considering that in this Article, the surrender of public property of all description is included.

Art. 5. All the sick and wounded shall be left to the humanity of the general, until their recovery.—Answer. Granted.

Art. 6. The inhabitants of the town of Vere shall continue to enjoy all their privileges, and their particular property shall be respected, and shall, if they choose, be allowed to leave the place. This privi-

lege shall likewise be granted to all the women of the garrison.—Answer.—Granted. (Signed) A. M. FRASER, lieut.-gen. commanding the troops before Vere.—CHA. RICHARDSON, Senior Naval Officer.—(Signed) V. BOGART, Commandant of the garrison of Vere.—(A true Copy.) (Signed) T. CAREY, lieutenant colonel, Mil. Sec.—Vere, Aug. 1, 1809.

Prisoners taken at Ter Vere.—Artillery, 1 lieut. col. 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 9 corporals, 6 fire-workers, 5 artificers, 65 gunners, 1 drummer.—Infantry, 4 captains, 4 first lieutenants, 5 second lieutenants, 4 serjeant-majors, 13 serjeants, 4 fouriers, 10 drummers, 3 pipers, 328 soldiers.—Naval of the French gun-brig Gawlen, 1 captain, 1 master, 17 sailors, 1 boy; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 13 private (serving as marines.) Total, 519. (A true Copy.) T. CAREY, lieut. col. Military Sec.

Return of the Rank and Names of Officers, and of the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, killed, wounded, and missing, in the Island of Walcheren, from the time of landing on the evening of the 30th July, to the 1st of August inclusive.

Middleburgh, 2d August, 1809.

Royal Artillery, 3 rank and file wounded.—3d batt. 1st foot, 1 lieut., 1 drummer, 6 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieut., 6 serjeants, 75 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.—1st batt. 5th foot, 4 rank and file killed; 3 serjeants, 16 rank and file, wounded; 10 rank and file, missing.—1st batt. 26th foot, return not received; supposed to have none.—1st batt. 32nd foot, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, wounded.—2d batt. 35th foot, 4 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 14 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file missing.—51st foot, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—68th foot, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, killed; 1 capt. 2 lieutenants, 24 rank and file, wounded.—1st batt. 71st foot, return not received; supposed to have about 25 killed and wounded.—2d batt. 81st foot, 2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.—2d batt. 82d foot, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file wounded.—85th foot, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.—95th foot, 5 rank and file wounded.—Embodied detachments, return not

received.—Staff 26th foot, 1 captain wounded.—40th foot, 1 brigadier-general ditto.—62d foot, 1 captain ditto.—Total 1 officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, killed; 13 officers, 15 serjeants, 1 drummer, 184 rank and file, wounded; 34 rank and file missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.—Killed, 3d batt. 1st foot, lieut. D. M'Lean.—Wounded, 3d batt. 1st foot, capt. John Wilson, lieut. Jackson, and volunteer J. P. Drury, slightly.—2d batt. 35th foot, capt. Tisdell, slightly; capt. Frederic, dangerously.—68th foot, the names of the three officers wounded, not specified in the return.—2d batt. 82d foot: lieut. Reed, slightly; lieut. Pratt, dangerously.—85th foot: The name of the officer wounded, not mentioned in the return.—Staff 26th foot, capt. Fotheringham, deputy assistant adj.-general, slightly.—40th foot, brig.-gen. Browne, slightly.—62d foot; capt. Browne, aid-de camp to brigadier-gen. Houston, slightly.

ROBERT LONG, Col. Adj. Gen.

Middleburgh, 3d August 1809.

My lord: Since my letter of yesterday's date, I have received intelligence from lieut.-gen. sir John Hope, of his having occupied Bathz, and taken possession of the whole island of South Beveland.—I have also the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that upon the batteries being prepared to open, the fortress of Ramakins surrendered this evening, and I have the honour to inclose the Articles of Capitulation. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CHATHAM.

To the lord visc. Castlereagh, &c. &c.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION of the Fortress of Ramakins, 3d August, 1809.

Art. 1. The garrison surrenders prisoners of war, with every thing that belongs to the fortress, whether ammunition, cannon, or government stores, belonging to the French and Dutch, of every sort and kind.—Art. 2. The garrison will lay down their arms this moment; and are to be disposed of as the British government chooses, and as has been the custom of war.—Art. 3. The officers will be allowed to keep their swords, and will, with their soldiers, be permitted to keep their private baggage.—(Signed) ALEX. M. FRASER, lieut.-gen. commanding his Britannic majesty's troops before Ramakins.—WOUNIER, Captain-Commandant.—(A true copy) T. CAREY, lieut.-col. Mil. Sec.

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lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 7 corporals, 2 drummers, 111 privates.—Total 127.

Admiralty Office, August 7, 1809.—Lieut. James Duncan, commanding his Majesty's hired cutter the *Idas*, arrived yesterday evening at this office, with dispatches from sir R. J. Strachan, bart. and k. b. rear-admiral of the white, &c. addressed to the hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies:

Venerable, off the Vere Gat,
August 4, 1809.

Sir;—You have been already acquainted that I had hoisted my flag in the *Amethyst*, and that it was my intention to have preceded the Expedition, in company with the *Venerable*, on board which ship lord Chatham had embarked; but finding the public service might suffer from the commanders in chief being separated, I therefore shifted to the *Venerable*, and sailed from the Downs at day-light on the 28th ult.—I have now to acquaint you, for their lordships' information, of my arrival on the evening of that day in the Stone Deeps, with the *Amethyst* and several smaller vessels, where I was joined by the *Fisgard*, capt. Bolton, who had with great judgment placed vessels on the various shoals off this coast. After dark, lieut. Groves, of this ship, with some skilful pilots, in Deal boats, were dispatched to sound the Roompot Channel, and to station vessels at its entrance.—Early next morning, the 29th, the division of lieut. gen. sir John Hope, conducted by capt. Bathurst, in the *Salsette*, joined me, as did also rear-adm. sir R. Keats, in the *Superb*. This zealous officer had the command of the blockading squadron off the entrance of the Scheldt, but observing the armament pass, he, with his usual promptitude, left that squadron under the orders of lord Gardner, and resumed the charge of sir John Hope's division; I therefore directed the rear-admiral to shift his flag to the *Salsette*, and to proceed to the Roompot.—The entrance to that channel is very narrow, and as I was aware of sir Home Popham's local knowledge of the insular navigation before me, I entrusted to that officer the service of leading sir R. Keats's division in, and which he did with great skill in the *Sabrina*, capt. Kittoe; the whole were anchored in safety opposite Zeerickzee, situated between the islands of Schowen and North Beveland.—That afternoon rear-adm. Otway, with the left wing of the army, under sir Eyre Coote, joined me in the Stone

Deeps, but it blew too fresh to have any communication.—On the morning of the 30th, sir Home Popham returned with a letter from sir R. Keats, acquainting me, that the division under his charge were all safely anchored; and I was likewise informed, that there was sufficient space in the Roompot to contain all the ships, to which anchorage sir H. Popham undertook to conduct them; and as it blew fresh, with all the appearance of an approaching gale, the squadron was instantly got under sail, and led in by the *Venerable*, when they all came to in safety off the Vere Gat.—As soon as the ships were secured, measures were instantly taken to prepare to land the army on the island of Walcheren. I did not wait for the gun-boats coming up, but ordered those who happened to be near the *Venerable*, together with the mortar brigs, to push inshore to cover the landing, and to force the Derhaak Battery.—At half past four the boats put off under the direction of lord A. Beauclerc, of the *Royal Oak*, and capt. Cockburn, of the *Belleisle*, and the troops were landed in excellent order, without opposition; the firing from the mortar and gun-vessels having driven the enemy completely from the Derhaak Battery.—Having thus accomplished this first object, I lost no time in directing the bombs and gun-vessels to proceed up the Vere Gat, off Camvere, and having given sir H. Popham, who, at the request of lord Chatham, had remained on shore with his lordship, permission to employ them as the service might require, he, the next morning, began to cannonade Camvere, which had been summoned, but held out. The fire of the gun-boats was exceedingly well directed, and did much damage to the town.—The officers and crews engaged in that service, had a great claim to my admiration for their conduct. Three of our gun-boats were sunk. In the afternoon it blew fresh, and, as the strength of the tide prevented the bombs from acting, I directed the flotilla to fall back, preserving a menacing position.—At night, capt. Richardson, of the *Cæsar*, who was in the dyke on shore, threw some rockets at the nearest battery of Camvere, and soon after, the commanding officer of the town sent out an offer to surrender. A copy of the terms acceded to by lieut. gen. Fraser, and capt. Richardson, the senior naval officer on the spot, accompanies this letter. [See the dispatches from lieut. gen. the earl of Chatham.] The army

under sir J. Hope landed at South Beveland on the 1st of this month, and, by a letter from sir R. Keats, of yesterday's date, I find the whole of the island is in our possession; the enemy's ships are all above Lillo, and those most advanced, as high up as Antwerp.—We are getting our flotilla through the Slough into the Western Scheldt, to prevent succours being thrown into Flushing by the canal of Ghent.—When the Ramakins Battery is taken, we hope to pass the lighter vessels to the Western Scheldt, for the purpose of following up the other objects of the expedition.—I cannot conclude this letter without acknowledging the assistance I have received from rear-adm. Otway; and how much I approve of the arrangement he made for landing the division under sir Eyre Coote, which was carried into effect by lord A. Beauclerc, and capt. Cockburn, with much skill and activity. Sir R. Keats, in the execution of the arduous duties he has had to perform, has shewn his accustomed zeal and judgment.—The captains, officers, and crews of his majesty's ships are indefatigable in the execution of their respective duties, and I have much pleasure in adding, that there is a most perfect co-operation of the army and navy.

I have, &c. R. J. STRACHAN.

P. S. I send this by lieut. Duncan, whose cutter, the *Idas*, was close in-shore, and covered the landing.

Venerable, off the Vere Gat,
5th August, 1809.

Sir—It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inclose, for their lordships' information, a copy of the capitulation of the fort of Ramakins, [See the dispatches from lieut. general the earl of Chatham] which surrendered to his majesty's forces, under lieut. gen. Fraser, yesterday afternoon.—The possession of this post is of great importance to our further operations in the West Scheldt, as it will enable me, without molestation, to advance the whole of the flotilla, together with the *Camilla* and *Pallas*, by the Slough, and which I trust will effectually prevent any succours being thrown into Flushing, either from Cadsand, or by the Ghent Channel.—I have also the honour of forwarding copies of sir R. Keats' accounts of his proceedings in South Beveland, by which their lordships will perceive that the operations of the combined force under the Rear-Admiral and sir John Hope have been very

successful, and that the important post of Bathz has been evacuated by the enemy.—I came here to forward this dispatch to England, and shall leave the command of this division with rear-admiral Otway, and return to the flotilla, which, I conclude, is now investing Flushing.—It is my intention to hoist my flag in one of the small vessels in the Slough, that I may be near the head-quarters of lord Chatham, and to conduct the various services in the West Scheldt. I am, &c.

(Signed) R. J. STRACHAN.
Honourable W. W. Pole.

Sabrina, off South Beveland,
August 1, 1809.

Sir—I have the satisfaction to inform you, that sir John Hope and 7,000 of his division of the army were landed on South Beveland this afternoon, since which I have been informed by message from him, that he was met on his approach towards Goes, by the Magistrates, into which place he is at liberty to enter whenever he pleases. Three of the enemy's ships of the line, and six brigs, are at anchor off the east end of South Beveland, the others I conclude have moved higher up the Scheldt.—Three of the four sloops I brought up with me struck in coming up. I have hoisted my flag in the *Sabrina*, and am not without hopes of getting the remaining parts of the division on shore, and most part of the army supplied to-morrow. I have, &c.

(Signed) R. G. KEATS.

Half-past seven, p. m.—The substance of this letter was sent by telegraphic communication, from the *Sabrina*, at five o'clock. The six brigs are getting under sail, and moving up the Scheldt, apparently, but the ships of the line are still fast.

Sabrina, off Wemeldinge,
August 3, 1809.

Soon after I landed I was informed by letter from sir John Hope, that Bathz had been evacuated in the night; and as he informed me the communication was open between Walcheren and this Island, and he had sent to lord Chatham an account of the evacuation, I concluded you would hear it from hence, and went on to Bathz with a view to make observations, and from which I am this moment returned.

R. G. KEATS.
Rear-Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan,
Bart. &c. &c. &c.